U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

CMP-SPRCP-76-32

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

1976

U I.C.C.
SEP 27 1976
LIBRARY

KEEP UP TO DATE

Between the time you ordered this report—which is only one of the hundreds of thousands in the NTIS information collection available to you--and the time you are reading this message, several *new* reports relevant to your interests probably have entered the collection.

Subscribe to the **Weekly Government Abstracts** series that will bring you summaries of new reports *as soon as they are received by NTIS* from the originators of the research. The WGA's are an NTIS weekly newsletter service covering the most recent research findings in 25 areas of industrial, technological, and sociological interest—invaluable information for executives and professionals who must keep up to date.

The executive and professional information service provided by NTIS in the **Weekly Government Abstracts** newsletters will give you thorough and comprehensive coverage of government-conducted or sponsored research activities. And you'll get this important information within two weeks of the time it's released by originating agencies.

WGA newsletters are computer produced and electronically photocomposed to slash the time gap between the release of a report and its availability. You can learn about technical innovations immediately—and use them in the most meaningful and productive ways possible for your organization. Please request NTIS-PR-205/PCW for more information.

The weekly newsletter series will keep you current. But *learn what you have missed in the past* by ordering a computer **NTISearch** of all the research reports in your area of interest, dating as far back as 1964, if you wish. Please request NTIS-PR-186/PCN for more information.

WRITE: Managing Editor
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Keep Up To Date With SRIM

SRIM (Selected Research in Microfiche) provides you with regular, automatic distribution of the complete texts of NTIS research reports *only* in the subject areas you select. SRIM covers almost all Government research reports by subject area and/or the originating Federal or local government agency. You may subscribe by any category or subcategory of our WGA **(Weekly Government Abstracts)** or **Government Reports Announcements and Index** categories, or to the reports issued by a particular agency such as the Department of Defense, Federal Energy Administration, or Environmental Protection Agency. Other options that will give you greater selectivity are available on request.

The cost of SRIM service is only 45¢ domestic (60¢ foreign) for each complete microfiched report. Your SRIM service begins as soon as your order is received and processed and you will receive biweekly shipments thereafter. If you wish, your service will be backdated to furnish you microfiche of reports issued earlier.

Because of contractual arrangements with several Special Technology Groups, not all NTIS reports are distributed in the SRIM program. You will receive a notice in your microfiche shipments identifying the exceptionally priced reports not available through SRIM.

A deposit account with NTIS is required before this service can be initiated. If you have specific questions concerning this service, please call (703) 451-1558, or write NTIS, attention SRIM Product Manager.

This information product distributed by

NTIS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161

CMP-SPRCP-76-32

中华人民共和国报纸选译

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 6153-6157
August 9-13, 1976

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

TENG HSIAO-P'ING AND FOREIGNIZATION

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the Comprador-Bourgeoisie of Old China 1

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Take Class Struggle as the Key Link, Apply the Tachai Spirit in Properly Handling Work on Educated Youth - by Wang Chin-tzu 7

BANKING

Lay Bare the Reactionary and Deceptive Nature of "Taking the Three Directives as the Key Link" . . 17

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

CADRES

Mine Cadres Serve People Wholeheartedly 19

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Chinese PLA Hospital Helps Train Barefoot Doctors for Minority Nationalities 22

OIL INDUSTRY

New Achievements in China's Oil Industry 23

MARSH GAS

Marsh Gas Widely Used in Central China Province's Rural Areas 25

COAL BASES

Great Changes in East China Coal City 25

INDUSTRIAL GOODS FOR AGRICULTURE

North China Province Increases Variety and Output of Industrial Goods for Agriculture 27

ISLANDS

South China Islands Transformed 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Former Australian Prime Minister and Labor Party Leader Edward Gough Whitlam and Mrs. Whitlam Leave Peking 31

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President and Lady Khama and Other Distinguished Botswana Guests Arrive in Shanghai 31

Shanghai Banquet for President and Lady Khama 32

President and Lady Khama Attend Shanghai Soiree 33

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Archaeology Delegation Leaves Peking To Visit Other Places of China 34

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Reception Honoring President of All-China Sports Federation 34

Page

CHINA AND GUINEA

Correction 35

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team 36

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese People's Liberation Army Medical Team Leaves Peru for Home 36

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Thought Commercialized 37

"Evil Waves Churned Up in the Baltic" - Feature from West Germany 38

Soviet Revisionists "Skin an Ox Several Times" - Jen-min Jih-pao Article 40

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Fetes Vice Premier Sun Chien 43

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Home 44

Chinese Vice Premier Thanks Tanzanian Second Vice President 45

Vice Premier Sun Chien and Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking 45

TERRITORIAL WATERS

EEC Foreign Ministers Adopt Declaration of Intention on 200-Mile Fishing Zone 46

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Why Is Teng Hsiao-p'ing Afraid of Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin? - by Heng Hsüeh-ming 47

It Is Necessary To Acquire the Ability to Discern Capitulationists 50

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

"Reorganization" of Enterprise Management Seeks to Crush the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" 54

Page

Repudiation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "Greater Severity" - by Ta Kang 58

Both Severity and Inducement Are for Suppression 60

ARMY DAY

"Support Army and Cherish People" Activities Throughout China on Eve of Army Day 62

EARTHQUAKES

Excellent Situation in Peking, People Remain Firm at Their Posts and Fight Earthquake Bravely 65

WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Peking Workers Propaganda Teams Help in Educational Revolution . . . 68

Shanghai Workers Propaganda Teams Struggle Against Bourgeoisie Inside Party 71

PARTY MEMBERS

Communist Party Members in Peking University Grow in Struggle 73

TACH'ING OILFIELD

Tach'ing Oilfield Trains Technicians from Among Workers 75

COKING COAL SHAFTS

New Coking Coal Shafts Completed in Central China 77

IRRIGATION

Huge Outlet Tunnel Built on Outskirts of Peking 78

REJUVENATION OF ANCIENT TOWNS

Ancient Town in Northernmost China Rejuvenated 79

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers Meets Chinese Delegation 81

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President and Lady Khama Visit Shanghai 81

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

Canada-China Society of Montreal Fetes President of All-China Sports Federation 82

President of All-China Sports Federation Leaves Montreal for Home 84

CHINA AND FIJI

Fijian Governor-General Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim 86

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Returns to Peking from Lhasa 86

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Modern Revolutionary Peking Operas Made Debut in Japan . . . 88

CHINA AND MEXICO

Students' Group of Chiapas State of Mexico Leaves Peking for Other Places of China 92

CHINA AND NEPAL

President of People's Bank of China Meets Nepal Rastra Bank Delegation 92

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Anniversary of China-Sierra Leone Diplomatic Relations Celebrated 93

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Table Tennis Team in Trinidad and Tobago 93

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY ON EARTHQUAKES

Leaders of Some Foreign Countries Send Messages of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquake in Tangshan-Fengnan Area 95

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY FUNERAL COMMITTEE FOR CHU TEH

Announcement by Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Chu Teh 96

Announcement by Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Chu Teh 96

Page

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Foreign Minister on Adoption of 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone 97

NATIONAL

THEORY DISCUSSION MEETINGS

New Things on the Theoretical Front - by Ch'in Li-yen 98

SENDING OF OFFICERS TO SERVE AS RANK-AND-FILE SOLDIERS

Leading Cadres at All Levels of the Paratroopers of the PLA Air Force Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Unity of Officers and Men, Go Down to Company Units To Serve as Orindary Soldiers and Take Up Acting Duties, and Strive To Restrict Bourgeois Rights 103

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN" AND TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Lay Bare the Reactionary Features of Modern Capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing 106

EARTHQUAKES

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic People Is Invincible 111

Heroic Struggle of People of North China's Afflicted Tangshan Area in Relief Work against Earthquake; Great Support from Armymen, Civilians Throughout Country 113

Tientsin Bakery Restored to Full Operation 32 Hours after Quake . . . 116

ARMY DAY

Peking Press Marks Chinese Army Day 118

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Armymen Stationed in Northwest China Prefecture Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Combat Revisionism 119

Contenarian Criticizes Teng Hsiao-p'ing 120

PLA AIRMEN

More PLA Fliers of Minority Nationalities Trained in China 122

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Shanghai Sets New Record for Semi-Annual Industrial Output Value 123

Page

COAL FIELD DRILLS

China Turning Out 1,500-Meter Deep Coal Field Drills 125

OBITUARIES

Noted Chinese Composer Ma Ko Dies in Peking 125

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

China-Albania Friendship People's Commune Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home 126

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President Seretse Khama of Botswana Visits Shanghai 127

President and Lady Khama Arrive in Changsha from Shanghai 128

CHINA AND EUROPE

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "European Security Conference" Is "European Insecurity Conference" 129

CHINA AND INDIAN OCEAN

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Strive for Establishment of Peace Zone in Indian Ocean 133

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Peking for Home 136

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation in Hangchow 137

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Signed Article of Jen-min Jih-pao: "What Conclusions To Be Drawn from Developments One Year After 'CESC'?" 138

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 141

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Denounces South African Regime's Armed Attack Against Zambia 142

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Vice Foreign Minister 145

Page

NATIONAL

WORKER COLLEGES

Bring Up Staunch Fighters for Combating and Preventing Revisionism 146

WORKS OF LITERATURE AND ART

The Present Is Better Than the Past on the Literary and Art Publishing Front - by Wen Li-chu 157

EARTHQUAKES

Tientsin People Strive for Greater Victory in United Struggle Against Earthquake 161

Production at Takang Oilfield Returns to Normal after Earthquake 164

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Linhsien County People Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing 166

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Northeast China Institute Relies on Working Class in Research 168

GOOD HARVEST

Leading Spring Wheat-Growing Area in Northwest China Reports Record Harvest 172

TIBET

Border Defense Units in Ari Prefecture of Tibet Carry Forward Tradition of Hard Struggle 173

TAIWAN

Chiang Clique Plays Reactionary Politics by Means of Sports 174

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Holds National Council Meeting 177

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President and Lady Khama of Botswana Visit Shaoshan 178

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Brazilian Journalists' Delegation 179

Page

Brazilian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 179

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaica-China Friendship Association Established 180

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Green Eagle Football Team Wins Friendly Match in Kwangchow 181

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Exhibition of Chinese Arts and Crafts Opens in Pakistan 181

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Journal Acclaims Chinese People's Struggle Against Teng Hsiao-p'ing 182

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Trinidad and Tobago . . 184

CHINA AND UN

Fifth Session of Third UN Sea Law Conference Opens 184

CHINA AND US

President of National Council for US-China Trade Leaves Peking for Home 187

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY OVER CHINESE EARTHQUAKES

Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations Extend Sympathy Over Chinese Earthquake 188

CHINA'S ARMY DAY MARKED BY OTHER COUNTRIES

Chinese Army Day Celebrated in Albania, Korea, Romania and Vietnam 188

NATIONAL

ARMY BUILDING

What Is Required To Be Reorganized? - by Fung Ch'eng 191

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS

Pay Attention to the Study of Their Tactics - by Hsing Chien 197

Page

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Penetratingly Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Further Develop Scientific and Technical Undertakings in Agriculture 200

EARTHQUAKES

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Leads Central Delegation to Earthquake-Stricken Area To Convey Loving Care of Chairman Mao and Party Central Committee 206

Heroic Tangshan People Offset Earthquake Aftermath 207

Heroism Shown by Hsiaochinchuang People in Anti-Quake Struggle . . . 210

Hopei People Support Tangshan-Fengnan People's Anti-Quake Struggle 212

Peking Workers Win New Victories in Revolution, Production During Anti-Quake Struggle 214

WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Workers' Propaganda Team of Shanghai Teachers' University Stands in Van in Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Struggle against Right Deviationist Attempt 217

AUTUMN CROPS

North China Province Intensifies Autumn Crop Field Management 220

NEW CITIES AND TOWNS

New Cities, Towns Spring Up in Sinkiang 221

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President and Lady Khama Arrive in Wuhsi from Changsha . . . 223

Botswana President and Lady Khama Tour East China City 224

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Film Reception Held in Addis Ababa 225

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Feature: In a Sea of Friendship--Chinese Coaches in Kuwait 225

Page

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation in Shanghai 229

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home 230

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: On Entry of Soviet Aircraft Carrier into Mediterranean 230

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: New Tsars in Old Tsars' Family Tree 233

Soviet Hegemonists' "Superb" Performance at Olympic Games 234

Munich Approach Leads Nowhere--Commentary by NCNA Correspondent . . . 236

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Soviet Revisionists' Prowling Spies in Europe 239

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: Malicious "Friendship" 240

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Railway Workers' Football Team Leaves Nanning for Home 242

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Chinese Army Day Celebrated at Receptions Given by Chinese Diplomats Abroad 243

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS ON CHINESE EARTHQUAKES

Foreign Press Acclaims Chinese People's Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit in Anti-Quake Struggle 243

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 9, 1976

No. 6153

****
* NATIONAL *
****

TENG HSIAO-P'ING AND FOREIGNIZATION

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the Comprador-Bourgeoisie of old China

by

the worker-peasant-soldier students of the '73 class of the Economics Department of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1976)

Should a socialist country develop its national economy by adhering to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our efforts" or practicing the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace? These are two fundamentally opposed lines. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and the cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line."

However, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing flaunts the banner of "four modernizations" and vociferously peddles the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. He says that it is necessary to rely on introducing advanced technology "before the backward outlook can be rapidly changed." The "most reliable" method is "to export more," and "it is necessary to ship out more things to trade for the latest and best equipment from other countries." He also attempts to mortgage our resources, raise loans in disguise, and bring in return so-called "high-grade, precision and advanced" things. His allegation that "this is a major policy" is really a simon-pure slavish comprador philosophy!

Such trash advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is not anything new, nor is it his invention or creation. It is but the reappearance of the ghost of the comprador-bourgeoisie of old China in the person of the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and the continuation of Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's national capitulationist line. Therefore, to dig deep into the class origin, economic origin and ideological origin of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's worship of things foreign and blind faith in foreigners is of great significance toward deepening the criticism of his counter-revoutionary revisionist line and further recognizing his bourgeois essence.

(I)

Chairman Mao pointed out: "To serve the needs of its aggression, imperialism created the comprador system and bureaucrat-capital in China." ("Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle") In the middle part of the 19th century, after the imperialists intruded into China, for the sake of dumping their merchandise and plundering raw material, they looked for agents in China and kept a number of vassals as their compradors. For the sake of pushing their colonial policy of "playing the Chinese against the Chinese" to control the sovereignty of China and suppress the resistance of the Chinese people, they worked in collusion with the reactionary political power of China and created the bureaucrat-comprador class. The Chinese comprador class was a product under the protective wings of imperialism and was always a vassal of imperialism. Externally it practiced national betrayal and capitulation, and internally it suppressed the revolution and plunder the people.

Li Hung-chang, the chieftain of advocates of foreignization at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty, prostrated himself at the foot of imperialism, but loudly sang the tune of "self-improvement through law" for the purpose of begging help from imperialism to suppress the revolution and uphold the reactionary rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty in a tottering state. It was also for the purpose of suppressing the revolution and plundering the people that Chiang Kai-shek called for "developing industry in China" with the aid of imperialist forces. The four leading families of Chiang, Sung, K'ung and Ch'en made use of state power to collude with imperialism and monopolize the economic pulse of the whole country. They auctioned away China's sovereignty and resources at a cheap price to imperialism to trade for its support.

All of the comprador class fed on the left-over of imperialism and they were out and out a group of traitors. "They have already lost all sense of nationality and their interests are inseparably linked with imperialism." ("On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism") Following the intrusion of imperialism and the development of Chinese capitalism, there had emerged in China not only the comprador class but also the national bourgeoisie. The national bourgeoisie of China was of a dual nature. Oppressed and fettered by imperialism economically, it was in contradiction with imperialism and at a given time, it could participate in the anti-imperialist struggle to a certain extent. Meanwhile, it was also appended to the imperialist economy and had no courage to oppose imperialism thoroughly. It often yielded to imperialist pressure, worshipped things foreign and had blind faith in foreigners.

As the one in command of the effort to restore capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing necessarily has centrally inherited the decadent reactionary class nature from the bourgeoisie of old China. It was with the ideas of the "kingdom of freedom" and "becoming a shareholder to share profits" based on the bourgeois world outlook that he joined the democratic revolution. He has never been a proletarian revolutionary. After the victory of the democratic revolution, he followed the capitalist road and opposed the socialist revolution. He thus turned from a bourgeois democrat into a capitalist-roader. The bourgeois feebleness characterized by fear of the masses and imperialism inherent in him has become the character of a comprador who suppresses the masses and capitulate to imperialism.

The capitalist-roaders within the Party make use of the portion of power they have usurped to vigorously strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and take possession of the fruits of labor of the broad masses. They are "bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers." As is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "the bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." Under the strong dictatorship of the proletariat, because they vainly attempt to restore capitalism, they are very isolated and necessarily have to collude with international capital, capitulate to imperialism and look for a wire-pulling master. "For without their wire-pulling masters the political representatives of the flabby class of big landlords and big bourgeoisie in China cannot move an inch." ("Order and Statement on the Southern Anhwei Incident") Drawing help from imperialist forces to suppress and plunder the people is precisely a mantle inherited by the bourgeoisie inside the Party from the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie of old China.

Didn't Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly suppress the masses, enforce White Terror, and want to become the "Red comprador" of foreign countries? Didn't Lin Piao also vainly attempt to draw help from the Soviet revisionist "nuclear protective umbrella" for the purpose of engineering a counter-revolutionary coup d'tat? While organizing the "home-going contingent" and exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the masses, Teng Hsiao-p'ing adopted a servile behavior toward imperialism. This is the class origin of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist economic thought.

(II)

The economic thought of a given period is the product of the economic relations of that period. The comprador ideology or the slavish comprador philosophy is the reflection of the economic relations of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society of old China in ideology.

At a time capitalism was still in the budding stage in China, Western capitalism had already grown to maturity. After the Opium War, the capitalist powers of the West, for the sake of expanding the world market and plundering their colonies, used gunboats to clear the way and intruded into China. "It is certainly not the purpose of the imperialist powers invading China to transform feudal China into capitalist China. On the contrary, their purpose is to transform China into their own semi-colony or colony." ("The Chinese Revolution

and the Chinese Communist Party") Imperialism worked in collusion with the feudal forces of China to transform China step by step into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Under the heavy oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the development of productive forces was seriously impeded and the national industry was trampled underfoot. With agriculture almost unable to maintain simple re-production and with the market flooded with "imported goods," the Chinese economy depended heavily on imperialism. Under such economic conditions, the Chinese comprador class clamored that the only way out was to capitulate to imperialism, and even the national bourgeoisie also was of the opinion that the Chinese economy could be developed only by depending on other countries. The colonial or semi-colonial economy is the economic origin of the slavish comprador philosophy or comprador ideology.

The victory of the new democratic revolution overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and ushered in the historical period of socialist revolution. For more than twenty years, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adhering to the policy of 'maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the Chinese people have shattered the economic blockade of US imperialism, overcome harassment and disruption from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, more rapidly developed the national economy, and built poor and blank old China into socialist new China with initial prosperity.

However, the socialist society "has just emerged from the capitalist society, and is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." ("Critique of the Gotha Program," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 10) Economically China is still a developing country. There are not only the vestiges of the capitalist relations of production and social relations at home but also the pressure of imperialism and social-imperialism abroad. They vainly attempt to bring China under their control. This is the economic origin of the continued existence of the comprador ideology or slavish comprador philosophy.

Starting from his bourgeois stand, Teng Hsiao-p'ing prostrates himself at the foot of foreign capitalism, worships things foreign and shows blind faith in foreigners. He one-sidedly plays up their capacity for production and science and technology, obliterates the economic achievements of China and the great creative power of the 800 million people, and arbitrarily wants us to bow to the foreigners and trail behind them at a snail's pace. This has thoroughly exposed his slavish physiognomy.

(III)

The slavish comprador philosophy advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a spiritual product of prolonged imperialist aggression against China. The imperialists not only kept their vassals--the comprador class, but also fostered the slavish thinking--the comprador ideology or slavish comprador philosophy in old China. After the liberation of the whole country, the Chinese people have driven out imperialism and toppled the comprador-bourgeoisie. However, the ideology of the comprador-bourgeoisie--comprador

ideology or slavish comprador philosophy--will still exist for a long time like the ideology of other exploiting classes.

In old China, from the advocates of foreignization to Chiang Kai-shek, they all made every effort to disseminate the idea of worshipping things foreign and finding fault with things Chinese. The advocates of foreignization of the Manchu Dynasty viewed foreign countries in the light of "strong ships and powerful guns" with "great talents appearing continuously." To them China "has few people with bright and original ideas," and even for "imitation purposes" they also had to "hire foreign artisans, buy foreign equipment and use foreign methods." Therefore, they could only "suppress their own feelings for the sake of greater interests and befriend" the foreign overlords. The reactionary scholar Hu Shih of the comprador class brazenfacedly remarked that China "is inferior to others not only materially and mechanically....but also morally," and "is also inferior to others" in knowledge, literature, music, art and physical constitution. Traitor Chiang Kai-shek even servilely declared that China "could not rank equal with the others" and "could not survive" except as a subjugated people. In the eyes of these national blacksheep, China was inferior to the others in everything.

Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also makes every effort to worship things foreign and find fault with things Chinese. He says that the scientific and technical level of China is at its "nadir" while the technology of other countries is of "high quality, great precision and advanced status." "This shows that our theory is not good enough." He claims that because the equipment of other countries "is much higher in efficiency," it is therefore necessary "to bring in technology and equipment from other countries" and only thus can "industrial and technical transformation be speeded up." It is necessary to rely not only on foreign technology and equipment but also on foreign capital. The advocates of foreignization clamored for "raising loans to initiate the useful." They claimed that there were many "advantages" in absorbing foreign capital because "we stand to benefit from it and also could gain knowhow." Furthermore "since craftsmen must be recruited in China, the employment of idle people will benefit China." Teng Hsiao-p'ing plays again the old tune in a disguised form. He advocates the use of petroleum and coal as mortage to bring in foreign equipment. He claims that "the advantage of this is first to promote exports, second to give impetus to....technical transformation, and third to accommodate labor power." Although Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the comprador class of old China live in a different historical periods, their comprador thinking is imbued with the same spirit, and even their tunes are also more or less similar. They all advocate simon-pure national betrayal.

*

Our difference in principle with Teng Hsiao-p'ing lies not in whether or not it is necessary to learn and explore the experience of other countries, nor in whether or not it is necessary to bring in from other countries certain technology and equipment which are really useful to China, but in whether we should keep our foothold on the basic principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, or

shift our foothold to reliance on the introduction of foreign technology, equipment and capital for the development of our economy as advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. He publicizes such trash for the purpose of capitulating to imperialism abroad and suppressing the revolution and plundering the people at home to meet the needs of imperialism and the bourgoeisie at home. It is not difficult to see that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's economic thinking is essentially the economic thinking of the comprador-bourgeoisie. Should we do things as preached by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, we would turn our independent socialist economy into a vassal of imperialism or social-imperialism, lose our independence and sovereignty politically and make China go back to the old semi-colonial road. We can never permit this historical tragedy to repeat itself! We must take class struggle as the key link, seriously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's comprador economic thought, adhere to the great policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and accelerate the pace of socialist revolution and construction!

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link, Apply the Tachai Spirit in Properly Handling Work on Educated Youth

by

Wang Chin-tzu (王金籽)
deputy secretary of the CCP Committee of Hsiyang County, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 14, 1976)

Kwang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The sending of educated young people to mountains and the country is a great socialist revolution replete with heated struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking. How to take class struggle as the key link and properly carry out this task is of very great significance in penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidating and developing such a new thing as the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside, encouraging the educated young people to strike root and grow up in the vast countryside, bringing up and training millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and stepping up the pace in the building of a new socialist countryside. This article by Comrade Wang Chin-tzu sums up the experience of the Party committee of Hsiyang county in properly handling work on educated youth. It is worth reading by the educated people, especially those comrades engaged in rural work.

*

Since the great leader Chairman Mao issued the call, "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants" in December 1968, our Hsiyang county has received nearly 600 educated young people who came from Peking, Tientsin, Hangchow, Taiyuan and other cities and from the townships of our county to settle down in the countryside and production teams. In the past seven years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the warm concern and education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they fought on the forefront of learning from Tachai in the teeth of the storm of class struggle, and rapidly matured to become a generation of new peasants with socialist consciousness. In the struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they again jumped into the front and charged forward at the capitalist-roaders. In the struggle to build Tachai-type counties in the whole country and to build Hsiyang into a high-standard county of the Tachai type, they also fought bravely and scaled new heights.

In the past seven years, how did our county Party committee study the fundamental experience of Tachai and come to see the importance of work on educated youth? How did we take class struggle as the key link and apply the spirit of Tachai to the proper handling of work on educated youth? I wish to give here an account of my understanding.

From the Plane of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, We Must Recognize the Importance of Work on Educated Youth

The great leader Chairman Mao has always attached importance to youth work. As early as the era of Yenan, he pointed out that the orientation of the youth movement was the road of integration with workers and peasants. After the start of the historical period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao raised youth work to the plane of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletairat. He placed infinite hopes in the young people: "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours." "The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you." In 1955, he pointed out, "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." In 1968, he again issued the call, "Educated young people should go to the countryside," thereby further pointing out the direction for the healthy growth of the youth.

In the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. On the question of youth, the bourgeoisie desperately tries to win over the younger generation from the proletariat. Therefore, whether the proletariat can win over the younger generation to its side and make them follow the road of integration with workers and peasants is a major problem that bears on whether there are successors to the Marxist-Leninist cause founded by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, whether the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated, whether our Party would lapse into revisionism and whether our state would change its political color. In fact, the struggle between the two major opposing classes to win over the younger generation has not ceased for a single day. Did Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing who represented the interests of the bourgeoisie not do a lot of work on the young people and resist the proletariat? Were Liu Shao-ch'i's "idea of getting gilded, in the countryside," Lin Piao's "idea of reform through labor in disguise" and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's ideas of "catching up with the times" and "regression" not aimed at leading the educated young people down to the road of restoration and regression and turning the educated young people into successors to the bourgeoisie?

But, in 1968 when Chairman Mao issued the great call for educated young people to go to the countryside, did our cadres approach the problem from the political plane of class struggle? Not exactly. At that time, when large groups of urban educated young people headed for the countryside, a fairly large number of cadres including some comrades of our country Party committee not only were muddle-headed, but also held mistaken ideas toward this revolutionary act, the first of its kind.

The first mistaken idea was that the educated young people were sent to the countryside for training, and so long as they survived the tests of livelihood and labor, everything else would be easy to handle. The second mistaken idea was that as we were now learning from Tachai, and there was a shortage of labor the arrival of such a large number of young people meant at least an increase in labor force. The third mistaken idea was that after spending two years in the countryside, the educated young people would just go back to the city. The fourth mistaken idea that it was not easy to supervise the urban youth, they were not a source of strength but a burden, and we could just send them back after they had muddled through two years in the countryside.

To make the county Party committee and the Party organizations at various levels of the whole country recognize the great significance of Chairman Mao's directive on sending educated young people to the countryside from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we studied the experience of Tachai and ran one after another seven terms of study class in Tachai. Emphasis was laid on solving these several problems: (1) It is necessary to make clear whether the settlement of educated young people in production teams in the countryside is a source of revolutionary strength to the countryside or a burden. (2) Are the educated young people a revolutionary impetus or an obstacle to the movement to learn from Tachai? (3) Is the work of re-educating educated young people an important task for a 100 years or an expedient? (4) Is the work on educated youth a matter of educating children for other people or a matter of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause?

For more than two decades since the founding of the new China, especially after the transformation in the ownership of the means of production in the countryside, the Party branch of the Tachai brigade has learned during the struggle against revisionism and capitalism the reason why "it is necessary to let the red banner fly forever in future generations and to lay emphasis on educating the younger generation," and has put forward the resounding revolutionary slogan, "We want not the bourgeois golden-character bulletin listing successful candidates; we want the children to be imbued with good proletarian ideas." Just because the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai brigade recognized the work on educated youth by standing at the high plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle has been consistently taken as the key link in handling this work, counter-attacks launched one after another by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party have been beaten back, victories have been won one after another in the struggle to win over the younger generation and, in the course of struggle, a group of staunch successors to the revolution such as Kuo Feng-lien and Chia T'sun-so have been brought up and trained, and a contingent of educated young people who have returned to their hometown and who are determined to make revolution in the countryside and are full of vim and vigor and capable of consciously restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing the three major differences has been set up.

Repeatedly studying the experience of the Party branch of Tachai brigade in youth work, the broad masses of cadres learn a profound lesson on class struggle and the two-line struggle. They understand that the key to

whether the educated young people who have settled in the countryside are a source of revolutionary strength to the countryside and whether they are a force motivating the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture lies in whether the Party committees at various levels take the work of re-education for educated young people as a 100-year major plan for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. If the work on educated youth is recognized and grasped at the political high plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of educated young people can advance along the bright path charted by Chairman Mao and the young people can become a combat team in struggling against the bourgeoisie and a shock team in learning from Tachai. If the work on educated youth is not understood from the high plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat and if the bourgeoisie is allowed to corrupt and win over the educated young people at will, it will not take long before the educated young people run in the opposite direction and become an obstacle to the revolution and a burden in learning from Tachai and even become a force in restoring capitalism.

Grasp Well Work on Educated Youth in the Heated Struggle Between Two Classes

Chairman Mao taught us: "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." However, some people thought that the work on educated youth was relatively simple and so long as a good job was done in teaching the educated youth to do labor and to exercise proper control over their livelihood, every problem could be solved easily. Practice shows that this is the idea of elimination of class struggle and a reflection of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in work on educated youth. Experience of Tachai tells us: The educated young people are the object of the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie. On the problem of educated youth, there exists at all times a heated class struggle and two-line struggle. Therefore, in grasping work on educated youth, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, seriously learn the experience of Tachai and, first of all, grasp class struggle as the key link and lay hold of class struggle as a main course of study. To lay hold of class struggle as the key link, we must first be clear how the struggle to win over the educated young people manifests itself and how the enemy launches an attack. Only with a clear understanding of this problem can we adopt tit-for-tat measures, win in this protracted war and continue to score new victories.

How does the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for educated young people manifest itself? According to Tachai's experience of struggle in the past 30 years and our own experience in the past seven years, this struggle mainly stems from four sources:

(1) It stems from corruption by bourgeois ideas. The bourgeoisie always wants to corrupt the younger generation with the bourgeois world outlook. Their tactics take the form of the bourgeois outlook on life and the bourgeois way of living. They vigorously preach things like fame, gain, money, women, houses, automobiles, etc., in a vain attempt to induce the educated young people to head for the capitalist blind alley of pursuing personal enjoyment and of ideological degeneration.

Second, it stems from the deceitful nature of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They use the old ideology of the exploiting classes in the past several thousand years to lure the young people to abandon the laboring people and follow the road of "he who excels in learning can apply himself to be an officer," and the road of spiritual aristocrats.

Third, it stems from the influence of the revisionist trend of thought. The chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party always disguise themselves as saviors showing concern over the young people and energetically use the wicked means of strengthening and extending bourgeois rights to lure the youth. They spread things like "getting gilded in the countryside," and "going to school in order to become an official," smear the sending of educated young people to mountains and the countryside as equal to "reform through labor in disguise" and as "ultra-Left," and swindle the educated youth into serving their counter-revolutionary activities to restore capitalism.

Fourth, it stems from sabotage perpetrated by the class enemy. The toppled landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists are unwilling to step down from the stage of history. They are extremely hostile to the proletarian revolution and socialism. They want to make use of all opportunities available to undermine the implementation of Chairman Mao's directives, the settlement of educated young people in mountainous and rural areas and their receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, in a vain attempt to struggle this socialist new thing.

In the process of making educated young people take root and carry out revolution in the countryside, class struggle is very heated. How should this struggle be laid hold of? Our understanding in the past seven years boils down to this: As the Party branch of Tachai does, we must lead the broad masses of educated young people to brave the storm of class struggle, and wage struggle against the class enemy, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and revisionism and capitalism. We must help the educated young people understand class struggle by participating in class struggle, transform their subjective world while transforming the objective world, and draw a clear line of demarcation between revolution and counter-revolution, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between friends and enemies, and between revolution on one side and restoration and regression on the other side. In concrete practice, we follow these four rules:

Study. We organize the educated young people to devote assiduous efforts to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and especially to put the study of the theories of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat above all else. To insure that the educated young people will take up study, we not only organize them to establish a study group and admit them to the central theoretical study group in their brigades, but also let them participate in the theoretical study classes at the commune and county levels. A contingent of backbone theorists among the educated young people is trained. The atmosphere of theoretical study has thickened among them.

Teaching. Here, teaching does not mean teaching labor and techniques but, in the main, means teaching class struggle and conducting

class education. In each brigade or commune where there are rusticated educated young people, every political campaign is combined with the study of the history of struggle in Tachai brigade. In every campaign, the educated young people were educated in the family history, the village history, the history of exploitation by the landlord class, the history of sufferings of the laboring people, the history of revolutionary struggle and, especially, the history of class struggle in the period of socialism. Meanwhile, this education is integrated with social investigations and with mass criticism against the bourgeoisie, capitalism and revisionism. This enables the broad masses of educated young people to understand the meaning of classes, class contradictions and class struggle and to strengthen their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and between genuine and false socialism.

Struggle. This is the most important, most direct, most profound and most effective rule. What is the target of struggle? Itis the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, revisionism, capitalism, the class enemy and also the more among our own ranks and in our own thinking. They are not only guided in struggle but are also required to join the masses in struggle, and in addition, to make struggle on their own. This enables them to learn how to apply the viewpoint of class struggle in observing and analyzing everything and to show vigor in struggle against the bourgeoisie and maintain a high degree of vigilance against revisionism. It also enables them--in the teeth of class struggle--to acquire a firm proletarian stand marked by a clearcut love for friends and hatred for enemies.

Look. After every struggle, the educated young people are organized to look back. What should they see? They should see the protractedness and complexity of class struggle in the period of socialism; they should see which of the steps they have taken on the road are correct or incorrect; they should see which of the problems have been made clear and which others have not been made clear after the struggle. They should see not only the victory scored in struggle but also the acute and complicated struggle still existing after victory. This may be called "summing-up" education. This education is very important. Thanks to this education, the educated young people raise their awareness of class struggle rapidly and understand problems quickly. Mistakes are corrected and correct things promoted quickly.

First, we must give them free reins in shoulding the burdens. We let the educated young people "swim" in the stormy sea of class struggle. We are not afraid of any problems which may crop up, and once problems crop up, we sum up experiences and learn the lesson by negative example. We call the cropping up of problems payment of tuition. We permit the educated young people slip and fall a few times and even a few dozen times in struggle, so that they are required to pay something for the skills acquired. This is a prerequisite to good training.

Second, we must strengthen ideological and political work. Ideological transformation is a protracted and tortuous process. During this process, the educated young people should be allowed to show fluctuations in thinking and in no way should we discriminate against them. Generally the educated young people are relatively naive ideologically and lack social practice. Therefore, once they meet a setback or failure, they are liable to fluctuate in their thinking. The problem which causes them more easily

to fluctuate in their thinking is often that of a fundamental nature. It is the question of whether they stay in the countryside for a while or for their whole lives. This problem must be solved through patient and conscientious political and ideological work.

Third, we must promote the "theory of one dividing into two." We must persist in applying the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" toward the youth. First, we must see their positive side. Chairman Mao says, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." (Introductory Note to "A Youth Shock Brigade of the No. 9 Agricultural Producers' Cooperative in Hsinping Township, Chungshan County") But in actual work, some of our cadres often pay closer attention to the negative side of the educated young people and consider little their positive side. They see only their shortcomings and weaknesses but do not recognize that they are the most active and vital force. With such an erroneous viewpoint, they look upon the educated young people simply as a target of re-education. "You come here for re-education. You must listen to us." Because of this erroneous viewpoint, they always want to turn through education the educated young people into "lambs" and "docile tools." Therefore, in the course of educating the young people, we continuously criticize among the cadres the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the reactionary viewpoint that "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it." We criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's theory of "docile tools" and theory that "the masses are backward." We really regard the educated young people as a motive force in the revolution and as vanguards in learning from Tachai. Facts show this in time. The educated young people dare to think, to speak, to blaze trail and to act. They not only play a tremendous role in the struggle to change heaven and earth but also take the lead and blaze a new trail in changing outdated customs and habits. We hold that whether we should simply put the educated young people in the position of those to be educated or take the educated young people first as an active force in revolution is a problem of standpoint and a problem of sentiment.

Cadres Must Set Examples in Working Against Revisionism

After the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started, the comrades of Tachai summed up their experience: "Study properly, criticize vigorously, fight persistently and work in opposition." This experience of Tachai in fighting revisionism is very important and very profound. It is of extremely profound significance in work on educated youth. The opposition of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party to sending educated young people to striking root and make revolution in the countryside has its social basis in our bourgeois state where there are no capitalists. If we fail to see this point or do not recognize it, we are liable to commit the greatest mistake. Therefore, to make sure that we continue to win victories in the heated struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the young people, we must not only take class struggle as the key link and doggedly struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and against the disruption and

sabotage from the class enemy but also class struggle as the key link inside the Party, inside the leading bodies at all levels and inside our ranks of cadres and continuously strengthen the revolutionization of the leading bodies at all levels and the ranks of cadres. Therefore, in the course of implementing Chairman Mao's directive on work on educated youth, we stress that the cadres at all levels must play the leading role and set examples. We demand that the cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels seriously study the experience of the Party branch of Tachai and, in the course of class struggle, revolutionize themselves, lead the educated youth well and show them the correct road.

In what respects should the cadres set examples for educated young people? They should take the lead well at least in three respects:

(1) They should work against the capitalist-roaders and take the lead well in restricting bourgeois rights. Since the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started, Chairman Mao has issued a series of important directives, raising an extremely important problem, which is that the bourgeoisie is right in the Party and bourgeois rights provide an economic base for the emergence and existence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Therefore, it is necessary to criticize among the cadres the practice of seeking special treatment and to work against revisionism. The deputy secretaries and standing committee members of our county Party committee are always the first ones to take solid action in restricting bourgeois rights by sending their own children, who are graduates from middle schools, to settle down in the countryside. Thus, they could speak loudly when they teach the educated young people to strike root and make revolution in the countryside. Because the leading comrades of our county Party committee and the cadres at all levels take the lead, the educated young people are effectively encouraged to resolutely follow the road of integration with workers and peasants.

(2) They should work against the bourgeoisie and take the lead in doing collective productive labor. The cadres at four levels of our county persistently take part in collective productive labor. This is a very practical way of educating the broad masses of educated young people. Because the cadres take part in collective productive labor every day, they are qualified to educate the educated young people.

(3) They should work against revisionism and take the lead in vigorously building socialism. The broad masses of educated young people have come to settle down in production teams in the countryside with the wish of receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. But they did not completely understand what was meant by receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. They thought that receiving re-education meant being obedient and doing labor well. They did not understand that the process of receiving re-education was one of participating in the three major revolutionary movements, transforming thinking and vigorously building socialism. Therefore, the cadres at various levels took the lead in showing courage in work and struggle and in vigorously building socialism.

When they first arrived at Hsiyang, many educated young people showed lack of confidence in the ability of Hsiyang to learn from Tachai and quickly

change the features of a mountainous area with poor soil. However, the heroic deeds of our cadres at all levels who showed great victor in study and criticism, exerted great efforts in work and established lofty ambition to change rivers and mountains gave the educated young people a profound education.

Recalling her life in the past few years after settling down in a production team, Po Li, an educated young woman from Peking who is now a deputy secretary of the CYL committee of the county, said, "When we first came to Yenchuang, we never took the shoulder poles off our shoulders in day time. Coming off work in the evening, we still had to carry water for drinking. At night, the few of us used to gather around a small oil lamp. I never thought that after only three years, the whole village was lit up with electricity, piped water was brought to our homes, and the commune members had new houses to live in. Now the per-mow output of the whole brigade has risen from 300 or more catties to over 600 catties. Yenchuang has become a new world. What we thought impossible has become a reality!"

This fact shows that matter can turn into consciousness and consciousness into matter. The material results in vigorously building socialism can stimulate transformation of the educated young people's thinking. Reviewing the ideological changes she had undergone in the past years, educated young woman Mao Jui-mei of Tungfengnien brigade said with deep understanding: "Now, when holding a rice bowl, we think not of dainty food but of reaping more grain in a bumper harvst to support the world revolution. Living in a green-stone cave, we think not of the tall buildings in the city but of building a socialist new countryside of the Tachai type. When setting foot on the rugged and uneven hill path, we think not of a flat and tar-paved highway but of doggedly following the Tachai road and forging ahead the broad road toward communism. When shouldering burdens, we think not of personal hardship and fatigue but of shouldering the heavy burden of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "A change in world outlook is something fundamental." In the past seven years, the thinking and feelings of the educated young people who settled down in Hsiyang have undergone profound changes. Many educated young people use these heroic words to express their high hopes and great ambition for striking root in the countryside and building socialism in a big way: "We are new peasants of the Tachai-type. The red banner of Tachai has been planted in our hearts. The Tachai spirit is nursing us. We will strike root in the countryside, devote our whole lives to revolution and contribute our youth to building a high-standard Tachai-type county." This is really the fact. Whether in Peking, Tientsin and other municipalities or in townships in Shansi Province and Hsiyang county, the rusticated educated youth, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the 200,000 people of Hsiyang, singing loudly and forging ahead vigorously, and are growing up sturdily in the vast countryside. The excellent situation of educated young people going to mountainous and rural areas is a paean to the brilliant victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and is a forceful criticism against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary fallacy that "the present is not so good as the past."

At present, should we encourage the educated young people to head for mountainous and rural areas and strike root in the countryside to make revolution, or try by every means to pull up the roots and lure the educated ycung people to leave the countryside and return to the city? On this question, there is still a fairly heated struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Therefore, we must further strengthen leadership over work on educated youth and, in particular, fully arouse the educated young people to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line and his crimes in strangling socialist new things. We must carry the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end and let the broad masses of educated young people advance forever in victory along the road of integration with workers and peasants charted by Chairman Mao!

* * *

BANKING

Lay Bare the Reactionary and Deceptive Nature of "Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link"

by

the theorist group of the Wu county branch of People's Bank of China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1976)

At present, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is deepening on our banking front. The practice of struggle shows that we must concentrate our attack on deepening the criticism on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," because this is a banner he has openly flown, and with this black banner, he has whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, negated taking class struggle as the key link and the Party's basic line, and put together a "home-going contingent" for reversing verdicts and restoration to carry out conspiratorial activities for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restoring capitalism. Only a profound and thoroughgoing criticism of his counter-revoutionary revisionist program and line can eradicate its influence and poison and at the same time further heighten our ability to combat and guard against revisionism.

In order to expose the reactionary and deceptive nature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link," we have repeatedly analyzed and criticized its reactionary theoretical foundation--the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive force. These two fallacies of his betray the Marxist theory on class struggle. He wants to extinguish the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in order to cover up the bourgeoisie's subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The "white cat, black cat" theory he wildly advocated in the past is a concentrated expression of the essence of these two fallacies. He advocates that "so long as we can increase production, even to work on one's own is all right." It sounds like something concerning production. In fact, to work on one's own is to restore the capitalist system of ownership, and this is his real intention. Now, his casting forth "taking the three directives as the key link" and whipping up the "economic typhoon" still stands for the theory of "white cat, black cat," and his aim is to restore capitalism.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the theory of "white cat, black cat" had some influence on the banking unit in our county. At that time, some comrades "shut their ears to things outside, and set their hearts on operating the abacus." They were not concerned with the orientation or the line, and cared only for balancing their accounts. As a result, some cash payments and loans granted deviated from the socialist orientation, thus encouraging the activities of spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism which was unfavorable to the development of the socialist

economy and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have criticized revisionism and capitalism, with special attention paid to eradicating the pernicious influence of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive force, and have further understood the important role played by banking work toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must unfurl our banner in the course of grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle.

The concocters of "taking the three directives as the key link" have deliberately removed this key link of class struggle by underhand means in a vain attempt to lure people onto the evil road of engrossing themselves in vocational work without paying attention to politics, so that they could give concentrated embodiment to the desire of the bourgeoisie for restoration. After seriously studying Chairman Mao's series of important instructions in conjunction with the practice of banking work and making concentrated criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," we have come to understand better that the bank is not only a working unit handling money but also a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This tool must be in the grasp of the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat before it could guarantee the development of socialist revolution and construction.

However, under the socialist system, "money is the remnant of yesterday's exploitation" ("On Using the Slogans of Freedom and Equality To Deceive the People," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 838) and is still the soil giving rise to the bourgeoisie and capitalism. The capitalist-roaders in the Party representing the interests of the new and the old bourgeoisie necessarily will make every effort to strengthen and extend it. Therefore, the banking business bears on the acute and complicated class struggle of whether to restrict or to extend the bourgeois rights in monetary exchange. Only by taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and putting proletarian politics in command of vocational work could banking work maintain a correct bearing, bring into full play the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and give impetus to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of the cause of building socialism.

* * *

CADRES

Mine Cadres Serve People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 28, 1976)

"we cadres acted like bureaucrats before the cultural revolution and the masses were angry with us. we must never forget this lesson."

this statement was made by su hsiao-chin, party committee secretary of the chaiho lead and zinc mine in northeast china's liaoning province, when he was studying a recent instruction of chairman mao's.

chairman mao said: "management itself is a matter of socialist education. if the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, eat, live and work with them and modestly learn one or more skills from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class."

the mine's party committee attaches great importance to ideological revolutionization among the cadres. members of the committee consciously restrict bourgeois right and regard themselves as servants of the people. they join the workers in physical labour and study and live in the workers' quarters.

they spend most of their working hours in the mine instead of in the office so as to acquaint themselves with the conditions at the grassroots and help solve problems. leading cadres have their meals in the canteens with the workers, and stay in the workers' quarters and work alongside them in the mine. leading members of workshops and work zones regularly take part in collective productive labour. as a result, there are always some cadres working on every shift. with the exception of elderly members, the party committee members put in 100 workdays on average every year.

su hsiao-chin joined the revolution in 1939. as a soldier in the army led by chairman mao, he fought bravely for the liberation of the chinese people. after liberation, however, he became a city cadre and failed to pay attention to remoulding his world outlook. he regarded himself as someone who controls the workers. he set himself against the workers and followed liu shao-chi's revisionist line in the management of the mine.

in the cultural revolution, the miners criticized him and also gave him sincere and patient help. su hsiao-chin realized that he had made the errors because he had acted like an overlord, had detached himself from the workers and physical labour, and had sought luxury and privilege.

when, after being tempered in the cultural revolution, su hsiao-chin was elected to a leading post again he studied and restudied chairman mao's teaching: "who is it that gives us our power? it is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population."

he constantly reminds himself: "the people have entrusted me with power. i must serve them wholeheartedly." he wears the same clothes as the workers and works alongside them regularly. visitors think he is an ordinary veteran worker. the miners go to him for heart-to-heart talks.

chang jun-tung, a young miner, is now deputy secretary of the party committee. he still works in the mine regularly and helps the miners surmount difficulties. when a possible cave-in endangered work one day, he ordered the miners to evacuate to safety while he himself blasted the boulder in question. the miners say: "our cadres have no official airs. they are at one with us."

the members of the party committee make it a rule to join the miners in daily political study and sessions for criticizing revisionism. in 1972 someone suggested a revival of the bonus system based on piecework which had been repudiated in the cultural revolution. su hsiao-chin and other members of the party committee helped the miners gain a deeper understanding of the point at issue by studying chairman mao's teaching: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." su hsiao-chin recalled how he had followed liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, used material incentives and committed other errors. this lesson helped the miners in their study and criticism. they realized that to stimulate production by piecework bonuses is a capitalist trick, involving a struggle between the two lines. the miners decided to reject the piecework bonus no matter which big shot suggested it.

after teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, put forward his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link", the party committee and the miners studied chairman mao's teaching: "class struggle is the

key link and everything else hinges on it." they raised many queries and pointed out that teng's programme was contrary to chairman mao's consistent teachings and against mao tsetung thought. they rejected it.

the members of the party committee do not seek privilege and personal gain through their position. identifying themselves with the ordinary workers, they always bear in mind the interests of the broad masses of the workers and not the interests of a few leading cadres. for many years now the committee has used a simple bungalow as its office although the mine has built a well-furnished three-storey building for the bachelor workers.

at the chaiho lead and zinc mine the miners are truly masters while the cadres are people's servants who wield power, not as overlords, but by relying on the working class.

because the party committee is implementing a revolutionary line and the workers have criticized revisionism, their enthusiasm for socialism is at an all-time high. in 1975, labour productivity at the mine was five times that of 1966, and gross output value showed an increase of 180 per cent in the same period. the mine has over-fulfilled state plan for seven years running since 1969. in terms of output, the present mine has doubled its former self. its turnover to the state in the past seven years is 40 times the state investment.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Chinese PLA Hospital Helps Train Barefoot Doctors for Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Sining, July 29, 1976)

a chinese people's liberation army hospital in the tsaidam basin of the chinghai plateau has made a practice of sending medical teams all the year round to the rural and pastoral areas. the teams treat ailments and do disease prevention work, train barefoot doctors and help build up cooperative medical centres for the minority people, in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

since 1968, members of such teams have visited every part of the several-hundred-thousand-square-kilometre-wide tsaidam basin, which is thinly populated and noted for its bad weather, and the tangla range which is 5,000 metres above sea level. the teams have trained 1,300 barefoot doctors of mongolian, tibetan, kazakz and hui nationalities and helped 180 production brigades establish cooperative medical centres. their fine work has won warm praise from the people of various nationalities.

the hospital on a grassland mainly inhabited by kazakh people has helped the local government set up a school which gives advanced courses for barefoot doctors.

one of the work teams attached to this hospital has run a class on surgery to teach barefoot doctors in brigade medical and health centres to perform common operations.

the hospital has also sent many teams to various places inhabited by people of mongolian nationality to help barefoot doctors raise their technical level and consolidate the cooperative medical system.

early this year, one of these teams visited a stockbreeding brigade which is constantly on the move. its cooperative medical centre had no tent of its own and was poorly equipped. members of the team, together with the herdsmen, designed and made a simple tent, and sets of medical apparatus which were light, collapsible and easily portable. this has helped greatly to facilitate and improve the work of this collective medical centre.

the hospital began to train barefoot doctors for rural and pastoral areas at the end of 1968 after an earnest study of chairman mao's directives

on barefoot doctors and the rural cooperative medical services. at that time, the hospital party committee decided to expand the former mobile medical teams exclusively aimed at preventing and treating diseases into working teams to help train barefoot doctors and run cooperative medical service. these teams were under leading cadres of the hospital and manned by hospital staff working in rotation.

before liberation, there was not a single hospital in tsaidam basin. only county seats had hospitals in the period from the liberation to the start of the cultural revolution owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line which neglected medical work in the rural, pastoral and remote areas. the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed this revisionist line and promoted the development of medical work in the countryside. nearly all counties and communes in the basin now have their own hospitals, production brigades their cooperative medical centres and production teams their barefoot doctors.

OIL INDUSTRY

New Achievements in China's Oil Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1976)

new successes have been achieved in china's oil industry thanks to the deepening criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution. national production of both crude oil and natural gas has topped the first half-yearly target, and is up 10 percent over the same period of last year. grasping revolution and promoting production, the oil workers have also made advances in prospecting, oilfield construction and oil refining.

the taching oilfield, a pace-setter in china's industry, made new contributions in the first half of this year, setting peak records in crude oil output, water injection, crude oil transport, turnover to the state and five other aspects. in the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, new socialist things are thriving in the oilfield, including contingents of worker activists in

Reproduced from best available copy.

theoretical study and "july 21" workers' colleges. the leading cadres are more consciously eating, living and working with the workers, and the workers are taking a larger part in the management of the oilfield. workers and staff are vigorously promoting the production of crude oil with revolutionary drive.

new progress has also been made in prospecting and exploitation of oil in other parts of china. a number of high-yield oil and gas wells have been sunk in pohai bay and in szechwan province. oilfield construction has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. newly increased capacity of crude oil and natural gas production is 20 percent and 200 percent above that of the corresponding period of last year respectively. the crude oil processing capacity has increased by a big margin. two new big-calibre pipelines have been laid at high speed in the pohai bay area.

gratifying achievements have been won in oil drilling and in instrument and meter making. the successful sinking of the 6,011-metre deep well in szechwan province shows that china's drilling technology has reached a new level. the digital seismograph designed and made by the workers and staff of the sian petroleum instruments plant on their own has proved highly effective in oil prospecting. the gas pipe booster station designed and built by china has been put into operation and is running well.

MARSH GAS

Marsh Gas Widely Used in Central China Province's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Chengchow, July 28, 1976)

peasants in honan province, central china, are using some 230,000 collectively built fermentation pits to provide marsh gas to generate electricity for rural cooking and lighting and ferment fertilizer.

use of the marsh gas pits in the last six months has meant a saving of 1,000 tons of coal and firewood, 3.5 tons of kerosene and 14,000 mandays by 1,500 peasant families.

fertilizer from marsh gas pits has increased the output of wheat, cotton and rice and the introduction of such pits has greatly improved hygienic disposal of rural latrine and pigpen manure.

the effective use of marsh gas has fired the masses's enthusiasm for building such pits. professional teams and the masses built 5,400 marsh gas pits in the tsuichiao people's commune of fukou county last year, thus providing 70 per cent of the total cooking and lighting fuel required for peasant families.

in developing marsh gas, the local masses have persevered in taking the road of self-reliance and hard struggle.

COAL BASES

Great Changes in East China Coal City

(NCNA-English Hofei, July 29, 1976)

huaipei city in east china's anhwei province, one of china's main coal bases, fulfilled its half-year's state production target nine days ahead of schedule. total industrial output value increased 26 percent, coal 36.9 percent and electricity 15.8 percent compared with the same period last year. these achievements were spurred on by the great struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, great changes have taken place in this coal city. power stations, machine building plants, metallurgical and electronic factories have been built. in the last ten years, the annual increase of coal output has been at the rate of more than 17 percent, and the 1975 output was four times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

these facts are vivid proof that "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

huaipei city became a coal producing base in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. since the start of the cultural revolution in particular, the people of this city have shown great enthusiasm for grasping revolution, promoting production and further improving the excellent situation in revolution and production.

the quick completion of a coal dressing plant is an outstanding example. the plant, which was to handle two million tons of coal annually, was an important project and was required to be built in a year's time. given the conditions however, this would normally take three to five years to complete. but the people of the city, tempered by the cultural revolution, displayed their revolutionary spirit of hard work and their determination to overcome the difficulties of shortages of material, equipment and technique. they completed the construction of the plant in ten months.

this city has also carried out technical innovations in developing their production. they have fully utilized the potentials of the equipment and raised efficiency. the coal mine has formed a "three-in-one" technical innovations group that includes workers, leading cadres and technicians. as a result of the group's work, production has exceeded the designed capacity by 81.3 percent. since the beginning of this year, coal production has been climbing steadily.

INDUSTRIAL GOODS FOR AGRICULTURE

North China Province Increases Variety and Output of Industrial Goods for Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, July 29, 1976)

local industries in the north china province of hopei have not only turned out a greater amount of farm machinery and chemical fertilizer since the beginning of this year but also added new varieties and specifications to their production list. this is seen as one of the province's achievements in the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

as a developing country with a vast territory, china has a number of large factories making farm machinery and other industrial goods for agriculture, but relies mainly on local industries to supply these products. this is one of the important aspects of china's policy of developing industry independently and self-reliantly and "by walking on two legs". on account of its success in carrying out this policy, hopei ranks high among china's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the rate of growth for the local industries.

in the first half of this year, hopei produced twice as much chemical fertilizer and double the number of small tractors as in the same period of last year. the county-run small chemical fertilizer plants have added 30,000 tons to their total production capacity since january 1. increases have also been reported in the production of various farm machines, well-drilling equipment, rural transport vehicles and insecticide sprayers.

to meet the growing needs for high-power pumps to cope with the lowered water table resulting from successive droughts over the last four and a half years, hopei produced four times as many deep-well pumps in the first six months of this year as in the whole of last year. the new varieties include high-power pumps with a lift of 60 metres, large calibre farm pumps, submerged electrical pumps and deep-well pumps with a lift of 150 metres.

hopei began trial-producing diesel engines for water pumps in 1965, turning out only five sets that year. output has since gone up sharply, and an average of 150,000 engines was turned out each year between 1973 and 1975. on top of the 12 h.p. model which was the main product previously, five new varieties including the 80 h.p. and 120 h.p. types are added this year.

production of harvesters and threshers has been stepped up to lighten labour during the busy summer farming season. output of medium-sized threshers in the first half of this year was almost three times that of the corresponding period of last year, and output of small harvesters nearly four times as big.

the agricultural machinery turned out during these years has helped the people of hopei province combat drought and reap good harvests for four successive years. during the drought period in the first six months of this year the existing machinery made it possible to water some fields a dozen times. shihchiachuang prefecture with 600,000 hectares of farmland applies an average of 600 kilogrammes of chemical fertilizer per hectare in contrast with 75 kilogrammes per hectare in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the hopei provincial party committee conscientiously implements the general principle of developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". in developing local industry it gives first place to farm machinery, chemical and other industries which serve farming and gives them priority in funds, material resources and manpower. as a result such industries have made rapid progress in the last few years.

since early this year, the cadres and workers of hopei province have criticized the revisionist line of the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and the sinister stuff which he peddled on "letting specialists run the factory" and "putting profit in command". many factories have drawn a greater number of outstanding workers into their leading bodies and strengthened workers' management over the enterprises. many factories were short of equipment when they were assigned the increased targets for big diesel engines and big pumps. with the overall arrangement of the provincial party committee, over 300 enterprises in the province cooperated to promptly turn out 250 pieces of special equipment to ensure the smooth production of the additional machines and pumps.

the chienan chemical works, one of the biggest in hopei province, has strengthened workers' management in the enterprise. this has further enhanced their socialist enthusiasm. they put into operation a tail gas absorbing tower which means the factory can recover 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia a year. output in the first half of this year was 82.8 higher than in the same 1975 period and the cost was reduced by one-third.

the growth of industries serving agriculture has given the province's industry in general a big boost. total industrial output value of hopei province in the first six months of this year was ten per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

ISLANDS

South China Islands Transformed

(NCNA-English Nanning, July 29, 1976)

the three islands in china's bac bo gulf which have been linked with the mainland have experienced tremendous changes since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the islands are inhabited by 5,000 people of ching nationality, one of china's smaller minority nationalities.

output both of grain and fish has increased considerably. the people's life has improved. a vigorous atmosphere prevails throughout the three islands of shanhsin, wutou and wanwei.

these islands belong to the tunghsing multi-national autonomous county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. during the cultural revolution, the people there built three big embankments which linked them with the mainland. along the embankments, they built canals to lead fresh water from the mainland to transform sand dunes into arable land.

before liberation, the three alluvial islands had no lakes or creeks and very little arable land. under the oppression and exploitation by the local despots, the people led a wretched existence. there were more than 3,000 families at that time, but some 900 people had sold their sons and daughters or fled to the mainland to beg for a living.

when, after liberation, the ching people became masters of their own destiny, they relied on their collective strength to develop production.

the great proletarian cultural revolution spurred their enthusiasm for socialism.

in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, in 1966 the poor and lower-middle peasants of two production teams on wanwei

island emulated tachai's revolutionary spirit and reclaimed farmland by building embankments along the beaches. not having any stones on the island, they chiselled rocks from a mountain a dozen kilometres away and carried them back on boats. they also scooped up silt from the sea. in this way during one winter and spring, they created eight hectares of farmland surrounded by two dykes 800 metres long. later, the islanders set up a trunk irrigation canal 20 metres wide at the bottom, 5 metres high and 1,800 metres long which linked the island with the mainland so as to lead in fresh water. on the island itself, they added 240 hectares of farmland between 1966 and 1972.

inspired by these achievements, the people on the three islands have by now established 11 embankments and opened up over 400 hectares of farmland, averaging one mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare) per capita. total grain output of the three islands in 1975 was three times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. the islands, which used to be deficient in grain, now deliver surplus grain to the state.

in the past ten years, too, the ching people have built forests for timber and protective tree belts, and have planted over 300 hectares of fruit trees.

great progress has been made in fishery. the three islands now own 80 fishing boats and other vessels. the fishermen have developed deep-sea fishing and use scientific methods of fishing, registering good hauls for the past ten years. fish output in 1975 was four times that in 1965.

with the growth of production the ching people's life has been constantly improved. since the start of the cultural revolution, over 3,400 houses have been built, or one for every household.

the three islands, where people were almost completely illiterate before liberation, have established their own primary schools. since the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have been taking part in running the schools, the present enrolment is 3.4 times that in 1965, and the number of graduates is five times that in the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution.

in health work, the three islands, which lacked doctors and medicines for the poor peasants, now has many barefoot doctors and every production team has a medical centre. the bigger deep-sea fishing vessels have their own health workers.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Former Australian Prime Minister and Labor Party Leader Edward Gough Whitlam and Mrs. Whitlam Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1976)

edward gough whitlam, former australian prime minister and leader of the labour party, and mrs. whitlam concluded their visit to china and left here by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china.

during their sojourn in peking, whitlam and mrs. whitlam called on madame teng ying-chao, widow of the late premier chou en-lai, and expressed their deep condolences on the death of the late premier. they toured peking and tientsin and visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, a rural people's commune, the museum of chinese history and the summer palace.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President and Lady Khama and Other Distinguished Botswana Guests Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 29, 1976)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests accompanying him on his china visit arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this morning in the company of chinese minister of communications yeh fei.

the honoured guests received a rousing welcome at the airport from ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang ching and kuan chien, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee; and some 2,000 local inhabitants.

shanghai today greeted the distinguished botswana guests from southern africa with streamers of welcome and colourful bunting strung over the main streets. the national flags of china and botswana flew over the hungchiao airport. president and lady khama were met at the planeside by vice-chairmen ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu with cordial handshakes. the band struck up tunes of welcome, well-wishers waved bouquets, youngsters sang and danced, and armed militia men and women stood at attention in salute to the distinguished guests. president khama repeatedly waved back to the welcomers in acknowledgment of their greetings amidst warm expressions of the friendship between the people of china and botswana.

arriving in the company of the distinguished guests from botswana on their tour of shanghai were also chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to botswana.

Shanghai Banquet for President and Lady Khama

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 29, 1976)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening in honour of seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests.

among those attending were yeh fei, minister of communications, and ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

in a toast, vice-chairman ma tien-shui extended a warm welcome to president and lady khama and the other guests on their visit to shanghai. he said that under the guidance of chairman mao's policy of independence and self-reliance, the shanghai people had turned the very decadent and backward consumer city of shanghai into a socialist multiindustrial base over the past two decades. at present, he said, the inhabitants of shanghai, like the rest of the chinese people, were deepening the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. this great struggle encouraged the people of the whole city to do better in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war and to strengthen their militant friendship with the people of various countries of the world, including the botswana people.

Reproduced from best available copy.

in his toast, president khama pointed out that the very warm and friendly reception accorded his party "is clearly indicative of the very happy relations which exist between our two countries and people". he said "china is a member of the third world and therefore part of the revolution that is taking place within countries of the third world. the unity of our countries is very crucial if we are to carry this revolution of aspirations among peoples of the third world to its logical conclusion." president khama proposed toasts to the unity of the third world.

President and Lady Khama Attend Shanghai Soiree

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 30, 1976)

president seretse khama of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests attended a soiree here this evening. they were accompanied by yeh fei, minister of communications, and ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the soiree was arranged by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, at which the shanghai acrobatics troupe presented items of national flavour. they included acrobatics, wushu (traditional chinese boxing), magic and vocal imitation. president and lady khama and other distinguished botswana guests clapped time and again for the excellent performance.

at the end of the show, president and lady khama went up to the stage and warmly shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

accompanied by minister yeh fei and vice-chairmen ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, president and lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests today also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai children's palace and were warmly welcomed there.

the botswana guests also obtained a fine panorama of shanghai.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Archaeology Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1976)

the burmese archaeology delegation led by u aung thaw, general director of burma's archaeology department, left here yesterday to tour sian, loyang and changsha before returning home.

the burmese friends arrived in peking on july 20. wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, gave a banquet for them. while in peking, they visited the institute of archaeology and the institute of vertebrate paleontology and anthropology under the chinese academy of sciences, the museum of chinese history and peking university, and had talks with chinese scientific workers. the guests also toured the great wall and the summer palace.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Reception Honoring President of All-China Sports Federation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, July 27, 1976)

chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin gave a reception here this evening in honour of chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation.

chao cheng-hung came to canada to attend meetings of the executive committee and the council of the asian games federation held recently in montreal.

representatives of various chinese sports associations who have come to canada to attend meetings of international sports federations in montreal were also present at the reception.

among the 160 guests present were canadian minister of national health and welfare marc lalonde, minister of transport otto lang, representative of the department of national defence major general r. reid, and senior officials of the department for external affairs and other government ministries.

canadian friendly personages james endicott and paul t.k. lin, prominent personages in sports, educational and press circles in canada, leading members of mass organisations in ottawa and montreal, and representatives of overseas chinese were present.

also present at the reception were leaders of international sports organizations and leaders of sports delegations of some friendly countries now visiting canada.

diplomatic envoys accredited in ottawa also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Collection

Under "China and Guinea" on p. 148 of SPRCP No. 6150

(1) the headline "chinese trawlers presented to guinea" should read "china provides guinea with trawlers on credit".

(2) the leading paragraph "... a hand-over ceremony for two trawlers presented by china to guinea was held in port conakry today." should read "... a ceremony for handing over two trawlers provided by china to guinea was held in port conakry today. they are provided on credit under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of china and guinea."

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Bamako, July 28, 1976)

mamadi keita, minister of public health and social affairs of mali, received here today a group of chinese medical workers, who had arrived recently, and had a friendly talk with them.

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to mali, was also present.

the chinese medical workers are to replace their colleagues who will leave at the end of their term of work in mali.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese People's Liberation Army Medical Team Leaves Peru for Home

(NCNA-English Lima, July 27, 1976)

the medical team of the chinese people's liberation army led by chang hsiang, deputy director of the department of health under the p.l.a. general logistics department, left here this morning for home after concluding its visit to peru.

seeing the team off at the airport were major-general alfonso icochea de vivanco, chief of the health service of the army, major-general luis chamochumbi gutty, director of the central military hospital and other peruvian health workers.

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, was also present.

the team visited a number of hospitals, made contacts with peruvian health workers to exchange experiences in surgery, urology, neurology, burn, retransplantation of severed limbs and acupuncture anaesthesia. the visit has further promoted the friendship between the two peoples, especially that between the medical workers of the two countries.

the team arrived here on july 14.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Thought Commercialized

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1976)

following is an article entitled "commercialized thought" written by hsin ping:

not long ago, the soviet newspaper "pravda" carried an article with an extraordinary title "thought on hire", dwelling on cajoling academic ranks of "dr." or "associate dr." by ukraine's former vice-minister of agriculture, former vice-minister of food industry as well as a chairman of the executive committee of a regional soviet, a director, a rector of an agricultural institute and the chief of a faculty of economics, through plagiary or instructing subordinates or employing "science employees" to write academic theses for them. we can see from this article that "academic ranks in the soviet union are being increasingly commercialized, which is another characteristics in the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union.

"on hire" is in itself the outcome of private economy. "thought on hire" seems to be an outcome of brezhnev's so-called "developed socialist society". when bigwigs made use of "hired thought" to write or answer academic thesis for them, it is natural that they pay these people some rubles as emoluments, or hire. thus, bigwigs got their degrees and renters got some rubles. this is "to each according to his needs" indeed excl. in fact, "thought on hire" is not a creation of these academic rank cajolers, but a concrete application of brezhnev's money-making art. early in december 1973, brezhnev advertized that "each ruble should be allocated in time to the place where we can be compensated by two, three and even ten rubles tomorrow." he called this "the art of money-making" and wanted all others to "learn the complex art of money-making". those who have earned their academic degrees by "hiring" the "thought" of others precisely acted according to brezhnev's philosophy of fortune-making. they use a few rubles as hire or capital paid in advance in exchange for academic degrees of dr. or associate dr. so that they can be promoted to higher posts and earn more rubles. soviet official quarters stipulate that those who have academic degrees have the right to get academic subsidies, 50 rubles for an associate dr., 100 for a dr. and 300 to 500 for a corresponding academician or an academician per month. according to soviet regulations, an academician or a dr. works

for an enterprise as an adviser, he will receive 50 per cent more of his original salary. look, this is not even a dealing in which each ruble "can be compensated by two, three and even ten rubles" but a dealing in which one ruble can reap thousands of rubles. . . .

since "thought" can be "hired" in the soviet union, it can be seen that how powerful is the ruble which dictates the destiny of the people in the country today. it has become people's ultimate objective in all their activities. either in running factories and farms or in maintaining schools and engaging in other trades, the soviet revisionists are seeking after the maximum volume of rubles. even middle school students consider earning higher salaries as the primary objective in their study. according to a poll covering 550 high school graduates published on july 9 by the newspaper "moscow komsomolets", 21 per cent of them said that their primary aim was to earn a salary of 300 rubles a month at least. 6 per cent of them said they regarded their study as a means to earn a car or a country villa some day. 32 per cent said that their "first goal" was for higher education, because, according to brezhnev's standard, this is the only way to fame and fortune and a secret to earning more rubles in the future. in short, both "thought on hire" and "the art of money-making" are all for the same objective -- to make money. it is the ethics of the soviet society today.

"Evil Waves Churned Up in the Baltic"
- feature from West Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1976)

a feature story from bonn entitled "evil waves churned up in the baltic", by correspondents of hsinhua news agency, the "people's daily" and the "kwangming daily", was published in the two papers yesterday. it reads in part as follows:

during our recent visit to a west german naval unit, we were invited to make a short voyage in the baltic. embarking at a base (olpenitz base) in the westernmost baltic inlet which separates west germany from denmark, we sailed slowly out of the bay, and, in a matter of minutes, we were outside the three-mile limit of west germany's territorial waters, and came across a warsaw pact scout equipped withsophisticatedelectronic devices. this was the "uninvited guest" despatched by the naval authorities of the soviet union and the warsaw pact to be "on duty" here, we were told,

half in jest. each day a spy ship like this would penetrate into the baltic waterway to make reconnaissance three miles off the west german base. we also learned that more such "uninvited guests" could be found a little farther eastward, near the fehmarn island at the eastern outlet of the baltic waterway.

the sea shimmered in a light breeze when we were cruising. the sailors told us that a strong gale making one gasping for breath could sometimes send the waves several metres high. but the more evil and more dangerous waves in the baltic have been churned up today, not by storms, but by soviet social-imperialism. only weeks ago, the danish fleet had to suspend its mine-launching exercise near the bornholm island of denmark, because the soviet union first ordered warsaw pact ships to seize danish mines and later soviet warships themselves encircled danish submarines.

backed by its powerful military buildup, the soviet union is parading its naval ships and aircraft nearer and nearer to the territories of west germany and denmark. the west german weekly "vorwart" has noted, "in 1975, soviet bombers sometimes flew towards denmark in formations of 40 to 50 planes, usually returning only 10 nautical miles from denmark's territorial space"; "these are almost air intrusions which totalled 110 last year, and similar flights by soviet bombers took place on 20 occasions in the first fifty days of this year." another west german paper, "frankfurter rundschau", has reported, "the warsaw pact's landing exercises have been steadily moved westward; soviet bombers have been manoeuvring twice or thrice a week towards zealand in formations of 60 to 70 planes," until denmark found it necessary to send fighter planes to intercept.

why does to soviet union show so great an interest in the baltic passage? the entire baltic would have been a land-locked sea if it were not for the baltic passage, its only exit to the atlantic. as early as the time of peter the first, russia dreamed of establishing its maritime supremacy with its eye fixed on the baltic passage. although the old tsar defeated the swedish navy at that time, yet the control of the baltic passage was beyond his reach as the russian navy was but a prolongation of the army. as a west german naval officer noted, in order to establish supremacy on the seas, "the control of the baltic is a prerequisite of any soviet military activities" and "the control of the baltic passage is its important strategic target".

once a west german naval officer remarked in all seriousness that the russian bear has learned to swim, indicating that the soviet navy has turned from a defensive factor to an offensive one. it was only natural, many of them observed, that west germany and other baltic and north sea countries were worried over the fact that the soviet union, formerly a land power, has grown into a sea power. a ranking officer of the naval airforce said frankly, "the soviet union and the warsaw pact forces have controlled the entire south baltic coast from leningrad to travemuende. considering their powerful naval air force, even the entire baltic is too small to them. in this region, they outnumber the west by 4-1 in naval airforce."

during our visit, whether to the headquarters of the west german fleet or to the olpenitz naval base, to a mine-sweeper or to port facilities, to the weaponry academy or to units of naval airmen, we got the same impression that in face of the mounting threat, the west german navy is heightening its vigilance and intensifying its preparations in defence of the country.

Soviet Revisionists "Skin an Ox Several Times"

Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1976)

a "statement" made recently by the soviet representative to the united nations on soviet economic relations with the third world is refuted by the "people's daily" today in an article entitled "skin an ox several times". excerpts from the article follow:

not long ago, the soviet union distributed in the united nations a "statement" made by its u.n. representative malik, defending with might and main its exploitation and plunder of the third world nations. feverishly advertizing the soviet revisionists' so-called ties of cooperation in granting "loans on favourable terms", pursuing "trade of mutual benefit" and establishing "joint enterprises" in the third world, malik had the audacity to brag that the soviet revisionists' "cooperation" with the developing nations is of "stable division of labour in nature", that "to seek exorbitant profit and resort to exploitation are incompatible with the objectives of soviet trade organizations" and so on and so forth. but innumerable facts of soviet revisionist exploitation of the third world nations are an incisive refutation of malik and his ilk.

malik claimed that the soviet revisionists "attach no political conditions" whenever they provided the third world nations with credits whose "interest rate is much lower than that in the capitalist market" and "conditions for repayment are favourable". all this is sheer balderdash.

leaving aside things of the long past, let's cite the latest cases for example. according to the disclosures in the turkish press last year, the soviet revisionists provided turkey with a loan of 700 million u.s. dollars for the expansion of the iskenderun steel plant and an aluminum plant. one of the conditions they raised is that the turkish government should grant the soviet revisionists the right to facilitate their two aircraft carriers which they had built in the black sea with tonnage exceeding international agreement stipulations to sail through the bosporus and dardanelles straits. of late, the soviet revisionists reportedly held talks with the government of an asian country on the supply of soviet credits on the condition that the asian country must approve the soviet revisionists' request for the right to have free passage of their naval vessels through the malacca strait. what are these unreasonable demands if not "political conditions" excl.

elucidating the imperialists' ruthless exploitation through capital export, lenin pointed out: "... but with skinning the ox twice -- first, it pockets the profits from the loan; then it pockets other profits from the same loan which the borrower uses to make purchases from krupp, or to purchase railway material from the steel syndicate, etc." the soviet social-imperialists today are much more rapacious than the old-line imperialists in the past because they are trying to skin an ox more than twice.

it is a matter of course for the soviet revisionists to make profits from loans. malik's allegation that the interest rate of soviet loans is "much lower than that of the capitalist market" is sophistry pure and simple. the interest of long-term loans provided by the soviet union to developing countries is usually two point five to three per cent. on the surface, the interest is not very high. but as the indian weekly "economic review" pointed out: "though the interest rate of the soviet loans seems to be two point five per cent, but it's realistic interest is considerably high. it is merely covered up by the high prices of commodities provided by the soviet union". moreover, taking advantage of the so-called "gold clause", the soviet union unilaterally adjusts conversion rate to engage in blackmail (india suffered greatly in this

Reproduced from best available copy.

respect) or extort foreign exchange (both sri lanka and tunisia have had experience in this connection). it must be pointed out again that when certain western countries have eased credit terms, cut down average interest rate and extend the period for repayment, the soviet credit conditions are becoming increasingly harsher. it's annual interest is sometimes much higher than that of credits from western capitalist countries and it's repayment term is shorter than that of the west. the soviet revisionists are also most ruthless in amassing huge profits through selling outmoded equipment and materials at high prices. in granting loans to the developing countries, the soviet revisionists generally stipulate that they must be used to buy soviet machines, equipment and materials. the soviet-exported machines and equipment, however, are not only low in quality but their prices are far higher than those at the international market.

furthermore, the soviet union raised prices year by year. according to statistics, third world countries had to export 1.7 tons of tea in order to buy a soviet-made metal-cutting machine tool in 1960, but they had to export 3.4 tons of tea for such a machine tool in 1974. to buy a truck from the soviet union, they had to export four tons of natural rubber in 1960 but ten tons in 1974.

talking glibly about the so-called "favourable compensation terms" of the soviet credit, malik said that the loan-recipient countries could compensate with the traditional export commodities of these countries or the products of those enterprises built with soviet aid." this is the so-called "new form of foreign trade links" or "compensation trade", which has been repeatedly bragged about by the soviet revisionists. however, it is the soviet union as a big creditor that has been much benefited from such "compensation terms". under the cover of the "compensation trade", the soviet revisionists have recklessly plundered third world countries of the strategic materials and agricultural products they need. the soviet union once extended loans to india for constructing two factories under the condition that all the products of the two factories had to be shipped to the soviet union for compensation. besides, the soviet union often bought minerals and agricultural products at the prices 15-30 per cent lower than the international market prices.

another measure of the soviet revisionists is to provide loans for the developing countries to establish what they call "joint enterprises", i.e., joint-stock companies. such enterprises are to operate with equipment and other means of production which

they supply as their shares and with government or private capital of the interested countries. by means of such direct investment they use the enterprises as an instrument for colonial exploitation and economic penetration abroad. through the "joint-stock companies" they could dominate the production and trade of the partner countries, squeeze their cheap labour, plunder their natural resources and grab more international markets for sales of their own manufactured goods. sometimes they bring an enterprise under their control by taking more than fifty per cent of its shares. in cases where their shares are less than fifty per cent, they could still hold their sway over financial and administrative matters and make great profits through the means of production under their control and by their economic and technical advantages. all this is no longer any secret. it is futile, therefore, for malik to try to differentiate the operations of such enterprises from the functions of the transnational corporations.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Fetes Vice Premier Sun Chien

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, July 28, 1976)

president julius nyerere of tanzania gave a luncheon in honour of vice-premier sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation, at the state house here today.

also present were minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chieh and chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun.

present on the tanzanian side were second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, minister of state of the president's office peter siyovelwa, minister for home affairs ali mwenyi, junior minister for foreign affairs isaac sepetu and ambassador to china job lusinde.

president nyerere had cordial and friendly talks with vice-premier sun chien and other chinese guests.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, July 28, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by vice-premier sun chien left here for home this afternoon by special plane after a successful friendly visit to tanzania.

among those seeing off the delegation at the airport were tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa, chief justice a. saidi, minister of home affairs ali mwenyi, minister of agriculture john malecela, minister of labour and social welfare crispin tungaraza, minister of health leader stirling, commander of the people's defence forces of tanzania a. twalipo, tanzanian ambassador to china job lusinde, tanu dar es salaam regional secretary j.c. rwegasira, and other government officials.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun and staff of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of chinese experts were also present.

present also were zambian high commissioner to tanzania w.k. manyadi and diplomatic envoys from some other friendly countries.

during its stay in tanzania, the chinese government delegation held sincere and friendly talks with president julius nyerere, first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council aboud jumbe, second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa on international issues of common interest and on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. these talks have yielded satisfactory results. the delegation also visited the tanzam railway, factories, ujamaa village and ruvu national service camp in mbeya, dar es salaam, arusha and coastal regions and zanzibar. everywhere they went, the chinese guests were accorded a warm welcome by the fraternal tanzanian people and were deeply impressed by their unremitting efforts to safeguard the national independence and their gratifying successes in building their country under the leadership of president nyerere.

Chinese Vice Premier Thanks Tanzanian Second Vice President

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, July 28, 1976)

sun chien, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-premier of the state council, thanked tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa for the warm friendship and hospitality accorded to the delegation in a cable upon his departure from tanzania for home by special plane today.

the cable says, "upon leaving your country, i have the honour to extend, on behalf of the chinese government delegation and in my own name, our hearty thanks to the tanzanian government and people, to your excellency and, through you, to president julius nyerere and first vice-president aboud jumbe for the warm friendship and very hospitable reception the government and people of your country accorded us. we are deeply impressed by the great vigour of the tanzanian people in their efforts to safeguard state sovereignty and build their country and by the successes they have achieved. we sincerely wish you greater successes on your road of advance."

"we wish that the friendship between the people of china and tanzania and the friendly cooperation between our two countries will continue to consolidate and develop," the cable adds.

Vice Premier Sun Chien and Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1976)

carrying the profound sentiments of the people of tanzania and zambia for the chinese people, vice-premier sun chien and the chinese government delegation led by him returned to peking by special plane this morning after attending the hand-over ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway and making a friendly visit to the two countries.

among members of the delegation returning to peking with him were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and su chieh, vice-minister of railways.

they were greeted at the airport by chang chun-chiao and ku mu, vice-premiers of the state council; ulanfu,

vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and kuo lu, vice-minister of railways.

present were andreya s. masiye, zambian ambassador to china, and p.b. mwidadi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here, and other diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

EEC Foreign Ministers Adopt Declaration of Intention on 200-Mile Fishing Zone

(NCNA-English Brussels, July 27, 1976)

the ministerial council of the e.e.c. foreign ministers adopted here today a declaration of intention on the establishment of 200-mile fishing zones off the coasts of the e.e.c. countries.

the declaration issued at the end of the council meeting points out that the council of ministers "expresses its determination to protect the legitimate interests of the community's fishermen." for this purpose, the council has adopted "the principle of concerted action under which the member states will be led to extend their fishing zones to 200 miles. fishing within these limits will be regulated by the dispositions of the common fishing policy of the community." according to the declaration, the modalities of the concerted action will be decided not later than october first this year in the light of the results of the fifth session of the third u.n. sea law conference which is to be held in new york on august 2.

according to some reports, in 1974, the soviet union hauled 400,000 to 450,000 tons of fish within the proposed 200-mile fishing zones of the e.e.c. countries, thus becoming a big pillager of the e.e.c. fishing resources.

according to a communique of the council, the e.e.c. foreign ministers have also defined their common position on the establishment of the 200-mile economic zone and the exploitation of seabed resources which will be discussed at the forthcoming sea law conference.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 10, 1976 No. 6154

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Why Is Teng Hsiao-p'ing Afraid of Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin?

by

Heng Hsüeh-ming (衡学明) and Ku Chung-ch'ao (顾钟潮) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 28, 1976)

Last year, when the people of the whole country were warmly responding to Chairman Mao's call for criticism of Water Margin in light of the actual class struggle, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing fabricated a string of absurd arguments, saying that we should not "take the wind as rain." Pretending to be calm, he time and again stated: "What are you afraid of? You are not Sung Chiang or a capitulationist." And so on and so forth. He vainly attempted to sabotage the revolutionary mass movement to criticize Water Margin personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. Why was Teng Hsiao-p'ing so afraid of the criticism of Water Margin? Why did he make every effort to deny the existence of capitulationists of the Sung Chiang type? It is not at all difficult to find out the answer if we use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as guide to dissect and analyze the words and deeds of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Sung Chiang.

Both Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing were capitulationists who conspired to usurp power and practice revisionism. Sung Chiang was a double-dealer, a wolf in sheep's skin. Even before he went up to Liangshan, he used minor favors to win over people. When Ch'ao Kai died, Sung Chiang was as sad as he had lost his parents. He "cried till he fainted" and "led other brigands to weep in mourning every day." Actually these were crocodile tears and fraudulent tricks. His aim was to usurp power and leadership. No sooner Sung Chiang "took over as No. 1," he changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." With the difference of one word, he replaced Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line with his capitulationist

line. Isn't this also true of Teng Hsiao-p'ing? Teng Hsiao-p'ing time and again vowed that he would "never reverse the verdicts." However, not long after he resumed work, he negated the Party's basic line, used the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" to take the place of the Marxist principle of "taking class struggle as the key link," pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line which ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and plotted to restore capitalism.

On the question of using people, Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing had very similar criteria: One was "fame" and the other was "ability." Didn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing clamor for inviting "top-notch" "authorities" who were "conversant in their own line of work" to take office? For the sake of securing the partnership of the big landlord Lu Chün-i--"the No. 1 man of virtue of Hopei" who was "well versed in martial arts and was matchless in the empire in fighting with a staff"--Sung Chiang did not scruple to mobilize everyone to thrice invite Lu Chün-i to take up the No. 2 seat of Liangshan.

What Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing called "fame" and "ability" had a profound class content. For the purpose of rigging up a group of loyal supporters for capitulation, Sung Chiang brought large numbers of "wealthy and influential men, generals and government officials" to Liangshan by flaunting Ch'ao Kai's banner of "accepting men of virtue from all corners into partnership," changed the ratio of class composition among the generals of the insurgent army, and placed these people in important positions. Aside from Lu Chün-i, who was made No. 2, most of the others were given ranks such as the "five tiger generals" and the "eight valiant generals." Meanwhile, the seating order was arranged according to people's social status before their coming to Liangshan. Thus, the standing of those generals who came from poor families and adhered to the revolutionary line was incessantly down-graded. In the name of "implementing policies," Teng Hsiao-p'ing frenziedly clamored for "recapturing leadership" and brought back to office those capitalist-roaders who had been criticized by the revolutionary masses during the great cultural revolution but were still discontented and wanted to settle scores. In the name of "all-round reorganization," he effected dismissals, transfers and change of duties on a large scale, edged out alien forces, dealt blows to new and old cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, plotted to rig up "a faction for reversing verdicts," organized the "home-going contingent" and made preparations organizationally for the restoration of capitalism.

"Very often there are alarming similarities in history." ("On the Polish Question," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 291) Is there not a strong resemblance between Sung Chiang in Water Margin and the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing? Sung Chiang capitulated to the feudal emperor, whereas Teng Hsiao-p'ing capitulates to the new and old bourgeoisie. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the contemporary Sung Chiang.

Fellow sufferers have mutual sympathy; one who has done something bad secretly cannot look others in the eye. This is why Teng Hsiao-p'ing is afraid of the criticism of Water Margin. He vainly attempted to boycott the criticism of Water Margin so as to cover up his repulsive features in

practicing capitaulationism. However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's clumsy and inferior performance this time could only produce the opposite effect and further expose his true identity as a modern capitulationist.

* * *

It Is Necessary To Acquire the Ability To Discern Capitulationists

- The staff members and workers of Shenyang Municipal Nonstaple Foodstuffs Factory conscientiously studied theory and criticized Sung Chiang in contrast to Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 28, 1976)

In the course of the struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Party branch of the nonstaple foodstuffs factory of the Shenyang Municipal Nonstaple Foodstuffs Company led the staff members and workers of the whole factory to conscientiously study the series of Chairman Mao's important instructions, go a step further in closely linking the criticism of Water Margin with the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and vigorously criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist and capitulationist line. They criticized Sung Chiang in contrast to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, studied the common characteristics of past and present capitulationists, and analyzed the soil and conditions in society engendering capitulationists, thereby enhancing their ability to discern and fight modern capitulationists like Teng Hsiao-p'ing and embracing the thought of fighting a long battle against the capitalist-roaders.

1. Deepen Our Understanding on the Fact That Capitalist-Roaders Are the Product of Class Struggle in the Period of Socialism by Analyzing the Class Origin Giving Rise to Sung Chiang's Capitulationism

They have studied the great teacher Lenin's teaching that "the inevitability of revisionism is determined by its class roots in modern society," ("Marxism and Revisionism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 7) and come to realize that revisionists are invariably capitulationists. Capitulationists are the product of class struggle, the product of the policies of reactionary classes. So long as there are still classes, class struggle and the struggle between the two roads and the two lines in society, the appearance of capitulationists is inevitable. Capitulationists existed in ancient times, is found at present and will still be found in the future.

The cropping up of capitulationists within the peasant revolutionary ranks was a reflection of the acute class struggle within the peasant insurgent army. It was precisely under the circumstances that the antagonism between the landlord class and the peasantry grew ever more acute and the Sung Dynasty changed to the conciliatory policy of using "offices" and "emoluments" as bait after the failure of military encirclement and suppression that Sung Chiang capitulated. Sung Chiang was the agent of the reactionary landlord class within the revolutionary ranks.

In light of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in going all out to whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and practice restoration, people realize that capitalist-roaders are the product of class struggle under the

dictatorship of the proletariat. During the period of the democratic revolution, opportunists also appeared inside the Party. But with the bourgeoisie in society as a whole taken into consideration, they were only a subordinate force. With victories won one after another in the socialist revolution today, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes have lost the means of production economically and become very notorious politically. A section of people in the Party who cling to the bourgeois stand and world outlook and are willing to reform themselves have degenerated to become capitalist-roaders. These people appear in the Party as the force at the core of the whole bourgeoisie and become the main danger in the subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

2. Deepen Our Understanding of the Fact That Capitalist-Roaders Represent the Moribund Capitalist Relations of Production by Analyzing the Economic Source Giving Rise to Sung Chiang's Capitulationism

For the sake of clearly understanding the economic source which gives rise to capitulationists, they have studied the following teaching by Engels: "The materialist conception of history explains all historical incidents and concepts, political, philosophical and religious, with the material and economic conditions of life in a given historical period." ("On the Question of Housing," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 537) Using this viewpoint to analyze and dissect Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they perceive that capitulationists and capitalist-roaders are all apologists for the moribund relations of production.

Sung Chiang, this landlord class element who sneaked into the peasant insurgent forces, accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment and fought to suppress the peasant insurgent forces because he opposed the slogan of "levelling up the poor and the rich" put forward by the peasantry and championed the ruthless exploitation of the peasants by the landlord class. He opposed the slogan of "equality before the law" put forward by the peasantry and championed the political oppression of the peasantry by the landlord class. Sung Chiang practiced capitulation for the sake of "promotion in ranks" and "winning honor for his wife and security of his children." The course followed by Sung Chiang in pushing of the capitulationist line was the course of his playing a political gamble with Kao Ch'iu and others in the redistribution of wealth and power within the landlord class, as well as a course of mutual contest revolving around how to wipe out the peasant insurgent army in order to safeguard the dictatorship of the landlord class. Therefore, this kind of chasing after the economic interests of the landlord class determined that he would inevitably become a capitulationist.

Today, although the time is different and the socialist system of public ownership has been established in our country, there are still bourgeois rights and the soil engendering capitulationists. Teng Hsiao-p'ing joined the revolution with the bourgeois idea of "entering into partnership for sharing profits." Because he became a high official, he wanted to protect the interests of the revisionist high officials. Following the constant deepening of the socialist revolution, as the proletariat gradually narrowed and

eradicated the remnants of private ownership, and criticized and restricted bourgeois rights, their life-giving means was touched upon and their fond dream of going after "a jeweled palace in Elfland's hills" was shattered. "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it." Through such analysis, they come to understand that in socialist society bourgeois rights constitute the important economic base generating modern capitulationists, that the restriction of bourgeois rights is an important task of the socialist revolution, and that the struggle between those for and against restriction is protracted and acute. Therefore, our struggle against capitalist-roaders and capitulationists existed in the past, is found at present and will still be found in the future. This is a historical phenomenon that will continue to exist for a long time to come in class society.

3. Deepen Our Understanding on the Fact That Capitalist-Roaders Invariably Have To Seek Help from the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in Practicing Restoration and Regression by Analyzing the Ideological Source Giving Rise to Sung Chiang's Capitulationism

From Sung Chiang's use of "loyalty and justice" to practice capitulation to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's practice of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" for restoration, they come to see that all capitulationists take the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their reactionary ideological weapon. Sung Chiang "studied Confucian classics when young" and was a follower of Confucius and Mencius whose head was filled with Confucian trash. After he usurped leadership in Liangshan, he used "loyalty and justice"--this doctrine of Confucius and Mencius--to tie down the peasant insurgent army hand and foot and change its character. Flying the apricot-yellow banner of 'carrying out the wish of Heaven," he led the peasant insurgent army astray toward taking the evil road of "loyalty and patriotism," "obeying the mandate of Heaven and defending the country," and replaced Ch'ao Kai's peasant insurgent revolutionary line of "playing the role of a rival to the emperor of Great Sung" with the capitulationist line of against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor.

Not long after he resumed work, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing hoisted the apricot-yellow banner of "taking the three directives as the key link," and went all out to practice restoration and regression" in an effort to "subdue oneself and return to propriety." The theory of the dying out of class struggle and the reactionary theory of productive forces desperately advocated by him were a hodgepodge of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which publicized "benevolent government" and "the doctrine of the Mean" advertised by the Confucians, and the modern revisionist ideas. It is not difficult to see that all capitulationists have invariably to seek help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The doctrines of Confucious and Mencius are the doctrines for restoration and regression, and are the common ideological base for the practice of restoration and regression by capitulationists of ancient and modern times.

The analysis of the class origin, economic base and ideological source giving rise to Sung Chiang's capitulationism has enabled the broad masses of staff members and workers in this factory to clearly see that in the period of socialism there is still the soil and conditions that generate capitulationists. Chairman Mao points out: "Lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois rights. We ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: There are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal value." So long as these conditions still exist, so long as there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and so long as there is still the ideological influence of the landlord and bourgeois classes, there are bound to be capitulationists. After one commander of the bourgeoisie is exposed, a new commander of the bourgeoisie will rise. After a revisionist line is criticized, another camouflaged revisionist line will appear. Therefore, the appearance of capitulationists in the period of socialism will be a social phenomenon that will continue to exist for a long time to come. We must embrace the thought of fighting a long battle.

Using this sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to deepen the criticism of Sung Chiang's and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionism and capitulationism, the broad masses of staff members and workers of this factory have come to see clearly that the emergence of capitulationists with the revolutionary ranks is very dangerous and it is necessary to discern them in good time and to wage struggle against them. They point out: Because capitulationists are termites that have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, and some of them have for a time usurped very high posts and exercised a very great portion of power, in order to play the role of double-dealers, they often disguise themselves and give people a false image. However, "since they are opposed to the revolution, they cannot cover up their true image very thoroughly." (Foreword to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-revolutionary Clique") Then, how can we discern capitalist-roaders? After discussion, they all realize that the crux of the matter lies in continuously raising the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is our sharpest ideological weapon, the microscope and telescope for us to discern capitulationists of all descriptions. Therefore, we must assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings; in particular, we must conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's statement that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." Only thus can we profoundly understand the characteristics and law of activities of these modern capitulationists--the bourgeoisie inside the Party, understand their danger to the revolutionary cause, unfurl our banner, wage a resolute struggle against them, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondents
and Kuang-ming Jih-pao reporters

* * *

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

"Reorganization" of Enterprise Management Seeks To Crush the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

by

the worker-theorist unit of Peking No. 3 General Machine Plant and the Sub-detachment of '73 class in Political Economy of the Economics Department, Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1976)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution ten years ago, the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communication fronts of our country have taken the class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, consistently implemented the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," launched the massive movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and carried out profound socialist revolution in the superstructure and at the economic base, thus bringing about a thriving and excellent situation.

The general representative of the bourgeoisie Teng Hsiao-p'ing stood truth on its head, however. He cried that industry "has been thrown in disorder," alleged that this should be "reorganized" and that also should be "switched" in an attempt to "switch" socialist enterprises to the evil path of revisionism. His so-called "industry needs reorganization" meant opposition to proletarian politics in command in order to vigorously promote profits in command; opposition to Party leadership in order to vigorously promote running of factories by experts; opposition to wholehearted reliance on the working class in order to vigorously promote revisionist control, check and suppression. In one word, he wanted to push the "Charter of Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and crush the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally commented on by Chairman Mao. The essence is to enable the bourgeoisie to crush the proletariat and restore capitalism.

What Teng Hsiao-p'ing called "reorganization" of enterprise management sought to crush first of all the principle of proletarian politics in command. He again and again advocated profits in command and material incentives.

Chairman Mao says, "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and insure supplies." ("The Economic and Financial Problems During the Period of War Against Japan," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, p. 893) We build machines and automobiles, develop light and heavy industries precisely for safeguarding the needs of socialist revolution and construction and safeguarding the needs of the livelihood of the people. This is linked with consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, narrowing the three major differences, aiding and supporting the world revolution, and the far-reaching goal of realizing communism in the future.

Under the leadership of the Party, the broad masses of working mass hold their own destiny in their hands. As masters of the country, they consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bring into play great socialist enthusiasm. This is the result of putting proletarian politics in command. Profits in command and material incentives call for the exercise of bourgeois politics in command, and the use of capitalist creeds to control and rule our enterprises and to sabotage the socialist relations of production.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing said, "I do not mean profits in command. It doesn't matter to put something in command on this question. Otherwise, what is our country going to rely on?" He openly advocated profits in command and material incentives without even bothering to cover up his suggestion to practice revisionism. If this were carried out in socialist enterprises, our enterprises would run counter to the socialist orientation, and capitalist production of working on a large scale when profits were high, working on a small scale when profits were low and not starting anything without profits would appear. His desire to use bonuses to stimulate people's enthusiasm was bound to corrupt the thinking of the working class, thus causing the workers to sink once again into becoming slaves of money, the relationship between people to turn into the capitalist relationship between the employer and the employed, and the socialist system of ownership to become the capitalist system of ownership. Such development was bound to lead to capitalist restoration. How could we say that "it doesn't matter"? Teng Hsiao-p'ing was extremely hostile to the revolutionary action of the broad working masses in fiercely criticizing profits in command and material incentives. He clamored for "correction of the deviation" in a vain attempt to crush the principle of proletarian politics in command in the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," thus once again exposing his reactionary bourgeois stand and world outlook.

Chairman Mao says, "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidarity of its own organization." ("On Contradiction," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, p. 291) After the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, settled scores with the revisionist organizational line serving their political line, and recaptured the part of power usurped by the capitalist-roaders. In accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause, many enterprises have set up leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. This is a great result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important mark of the thriving development of our Party cause.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing knows very well that who is in power and what kind of leading body is set up have a very important bearing on what kind of line is carried out. Since he wants to practice restoration and regression, he must carry out so-called "laying hold of the leading body first." Therefore, he discusses without fail leading bodies at all meetings and whenever he talks about leading bodies, he is bound to discuss "reorganization." He wants to set up "strong, daring and effective" leading bodies from top to bottom. That is to say he wants to help to power those capitalist-roaders who dare to carry out revisionism, so that he could push his revisionist line, reverse verdicts

and restore capitalism from top to bottom. He also advocates that it is necessary to "promote" the bourgeois intellectuals "with qualifications and knowledge" who share common interests with them "to leading posts." This shows that he wants to rely on a small number of bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" and attempts to restore the running of factories by experts. In short, he vainly attempts to abolish the leadership by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and use the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie to take the place of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally commented on by Chairman Mao has clearly laid down the principle of launching mass movements on a large scale. It advocates the participation of workers in management, reliance on the masses to carry out technological reforms and solving all problems in the factory through the form of "three-in-one combination" of workers, cadres and technicians. The facts show that this principle of the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" is extraordinarily wise and correct.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the No. 3 General Machine Plant of Peking did not fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, and not much headway was made in technical innovation and technical reform. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the situation in this plant has undergone profound changes. The new system of relying on workers to participate in enterprise management is carried out under the leadership of the Party. There are representatives of workers who are not divorced from production taking part in the leading bodies of the factory, workshop and shifts and teams, thus cementing the ties between the Party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses. The orderly management of enterprises also effectively gives impetus to the development of production. The products of this plant constantly increase in variety and the total output value is 2.3 times higher than that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Since 1971, under the condition that there is no lack of equipment, technology or experience, relying on the wisdom of the masses, we have successfully trial-built 20-ton heavy-duty trucks for mines urgently needed by the country, thereby transforming this iron plant which could only put out nails and simple farm machines in the past into a mining machinery plant.

The facts eloquently show that reliance on the masses is invincible. Teng Hsiao-p'ing closed his eyes to the facts and nonsensically said that reliance on the masses "has upset enterprise management" and that "it is very difficult to break a habit of long standing." This is an out-and-out revisionist fallacy.

Whether we wholeheartedly rely on the working class or rely on a small number of "experts" to run socialist enterprises properly is a major question bearing on whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" are carried out. As we follow our own road of industrial development, what is depended on to speed up the realization of the modernization of socialist industry? We depend neither on the practice of aggression or plunder against other countries, nor on begging for foreign aid to make ends meet, but on the enthusiasm and creative ability of the working class and the broad masses of people under

the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working masses have been able to accomplish very well some of the things which even the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" are unable to accomplish. Countless indisputable facts show that "the lowly are most intelligent, while the elite are most ignorant." Teng Hsiao-p'ing was opposed to reliance on the working masses. He nonsensically said that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," and wanted to exercise revisionist control, check and suppression over the workers so as to stifle the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people. In the meantime, he vociferously advocated the running of factories by experts and the slavish comprador philosophy, and prostrated himself at the feet of bourgeois "authorities" at home and abroad. All these exactly show that he is the general representative of the bourgeoisie. Isn't it very clear in what direction and onto what road does he intend to "reorganize" the socialist enterprises?

*

The "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" was born in the course of acute class struggle. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing all frenziedly opposed the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and spared no effort in admiring the "Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine." This precisely shows that the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" is the fundamental charter for properly running socialist enterprises. The practices of socialist production and construction in our country shows that divorced from the Party's basic line and the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" we are bound to glide down the evil road of revisionism. We deeply believe that through criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his reactionary economic ideas, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will go deeper into the minds of people and the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" will be further glorified.

* * *

Repudiation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "Greater Severity"

by

Ta Kang (大 岗)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 16, 1976)

Taking the bourgeois stand, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing condemned the revolutionary action of the workers to take part in enterprise management since the great proletarian cultural revolution as "disorder." He said that only "stricter" enterprise management and "bolder reorganization" could reverse the situation." In what direction did he want to "turn" the participation of workers in the management of socialist enterprises? He wanted to oppose the "Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" personally commented on by Chairman Mao, reintroduce the revisionist dictatorship of rules and regulations based on control, check and suppression, stifle the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of working people and enable the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in a vain attempt to bring the socialist enterprise back to the old path of revisionism.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "management is also social education." The socialist enterprise management must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and conduct strong and effective political and ideological work under the leadership of the Party. This is determined by the nature of socialist enterprises. If we do not rely on the working class to exercise stronger leadership in the industrial enterprise and to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and do not bring the spirit of the working masses as the masters into play, but carry out control, check and suppression, the socialist character of the enterprises will be changed in the end and capitalism will be restored.

Our difference with Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the question of enterprise management lies in how to deal with the masses. This is an important question of the two-line struggle in enterprise management. Should the workers be looked upon as masters of the enterprise or as hired labor after all? Lenin pointed out: "The capitalist organization of social labor rested on the discipline of hunger....The communist organization of social labor, the first step toward which is socialism, rests, and will do so more and more as time goes on, on the free and conscious discipline of the toilers themselves who have thrown off the yoke both of the landlords and capitalists." ("The Great Beginning," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 9) This means that the socialist industrial enterprise must start from the principle that "workers are the masters of the factory," and rely on education by the basic line of the Party and its strong and effective ideological and political work to awake the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of workers, bring into play their socialist enthusiasm and creative ability and give impetus to the development of production.

Socialist economy is a planned economy. Socialist industrial production is not for any other purpose but for safeguarding supply and satisfying the needs of socialist revolution and construction--"be prepared

against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." In order to win victories in revolution and construction, we must introduce revolutionary discipline and rational rules and regulations. We are opposed to "severity" for the suppression of the masses to safeguard the interests of the bourgeoisie. We cannot weaken in the least the revolutionary discipline and rational rules and regulations built on the trust of and reliance on the masses, that is the principle of "be honest in three respects and strict in four respects" put forward by the Tach'ing oilfield workers. This is a guarantee for carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line and one of the fundamental conditions for triumphing over the bourgeoisie. This is different in the main from the "greater severity" advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. We must thoroughly criticize and expose the reactionary and deceptive nature of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "greater severity," and draw a clear dividing line between revolutionary discipline and revisionist control, check and suppression.

* * *

Both Severity and Inducement Are for Suppression

by

the group of worker-commentators of the dyestuff plant
of Kirin Chemical Industrial Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1976)

"Will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? Will there still be need for revolution a thousand years from now? There is always need for revolution. There are always sections of the people who feel themselves oppressed; junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like bigshots oppressing them. That's why they want revolution." How profound and encouraging these words of Chairman Mao are! They shed light on dialectics of history and the historic mission of us workers, peasants and soldiers.

However, those "bigshots" who practice revisionism always run counter to dialectics of history and stand on the opposite side of us workers, peasants and soldiers to suppress our revolution and hamper our progress. Teng Hsiao-p'ing is such a "bigshot" who is accustomed to turning back the wheel of history. Without mentioning the past, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was very hostile to us working masses who ran enterprises as the masters. He vilified that enterprise management was in a "mess" and clamored for exercising "stricter" control over the workers. Obviously, he wanted to bring back to the factory in its original form the trash of "control, check and suppression" which he carried out in the past together with Liu Shao-ch'i. This was also not surprising, because we of the working class did disturb their revisionist old order and crush their rules and regulations for restoring capitalism during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was bound to hate and curse this. He wanted to reverse verdicts, restore capitalism and go back to the old road.

What merits attention is that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's curses are mixed with "sweet words and honeyed phrases"--so-called "giving some material incentives" to the workers. Since "stricter" control is called for, why is it also necessary "to offer material incentives"? This is to use both persuasion and force toward the workers. Force is for suppression--to suppress the workers from waging struggle against the revisionist line; persuasion is an inducement--to induce the workers to follow him in taking the capitalist road. The former one is an open attack while the latter one is poison. Precisely because it is poison, it appears even more mean.

In fact, the last tactic of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's is also nothing new. Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk actually used this trick: they waved a red flag, tingled the purse, put on smiling faces, and vigorously promoted "material incentives," so as to corrupt the will of the workers, put the spiritual shackles on the necks of the workers and change the first socialist country in the world built by Lenin into a social-imperialist country. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's severity and inducement are also for imposing the wicked capitalist system once again upon us workers and other laboring people.

If there is anything "new," that would be the confession made by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in 1975: "There is no such thing as a new class, for the means of production do not belong to us privately." It seems that with the change of the system of ownership, class antagonism and class oppression have all vanished. The iron-clad fact is that the new bourgeoisie is born continually, and the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. The revisionist "bigshots" like Teng Hsiao-p'ing have never ceased to attack the working class. If their plot were fulfilled, the socialist relations of production would be undermined, leadership would fall into the hands of the capitalist-roaders and their relations with the workers would become those between the employer and the employed. By that time, the ownership of means of production would be socialist in name but has in essence actually been transformed into a capitalist ownership under the control of the capitalist-roaders. With this characteristic of class struggle in the socialist period clarified, we will perceive more soberly that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. We must wage protracted struggle with the capitalist-roaders and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

ARMY DAY

"Support Army and Cherish People" Activities
Throughout China on Eve of Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

armymen and people throughout china are carrying out activities to support the army and cherish the people on the eve of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army which falls on august 1. working side by side in the socialist revolution and construction, armymen and civilians learn from and help one another and exchange experience in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. everywhere there are fine examples of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army.

in peking, capital of our great motherland, armymen and people in many districts, counties and neighbourhood communities have held get-togethers and forums. the people voiced their regards and greetings to the armymen and praised the tremendous accomplishments they have made in defending our great socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; they praised the armymen for carrying forward the glorious tradition of the people's army and their wholehearted work for the people and heroism in cherishing the people. in the past few days, many units carried out activities of learning from the liberation army. some units invited red army veterans to give lectures on what they have learned in studying chairman mao's important instruction that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and on how they have persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so that everybody would know clearly the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and foster the idea of carrying out prolonged struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking have energetically supported new socialist things and made it an important aspect of their activities to support the government and cherish the people. the deputy regimental commander of a unit under the p.l.a. peking garrison led a group of armymen in calling on young educated city people who have settled in a production brigade on the outskirts of the city. the p.l.a. men presented the young people with works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao as well as other books on political science. the young city people told the armymen about their experience in the countryside being re-educated by the poor and

lower middle peasants. the armymen asked the young people to raise their opinions and suggestions so that the army unit could improve its work. the armymen joined the young people in condemning teng hsiao-ping's crimes in sabotaging the settling of young city people in the countryside. they encouraged the young people to advance steadfastly along the bright road charted by chairman mao.

cadres and fighters from the sixth company under the peking garrison met with revolutionary teachers and pupils of nearby primary and middle schools to exchange experience in study and criticism. they hailed the new advances brought by the educational revolution.

meetings of family members of fallen heroes and active servicemen, disabled ex-servicemen and demobilized soldiers have been held in many districts and counties. these people were encouraged to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

on the fukien front, p.l.a. commanders and fighters had fraternal get-together parties with militiamen and local people in the past few days. they met at joint army-civilian defence outposts, frontier positions and in villages and townships.

the "model company in cherishing the people" of a p.l.a. unit stationed on an island met militiamen of a local production brigade at a frontier position. they recalled how the army and islanders joined forces to wipe out invading bandit troops of the chiang clique. at armymen-civilian meetings in criticism of teng hsiao-ping, veteran militiamen and fishermen were invited to recount the atrocities committed by the chiang troops, and expose teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crime of trying to restore capitalism.

as education on the p.l.a. tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, leading cadres of frontier units took mass work groups with them to call on local party and government organizations on the eve of army day to report on the work of the army units and ask for their opinions, and to learn from the people.

the party committee of a regiment stationed in western fukien organized more than 30 cadres and fighters to help local people's communes and brigades conduct political evening schools, set up libraries, organize propaganda teams, hold story narration sessions and song recitals and big-character poster galleries with criticism of teng hsiao-ping as the theme. it sent out inspection groups to check on how the army units have observed discipline with regard to civilians so as to revise and improve the support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people pacts.

a number of frontier p.l.a. units and militia mapped out measures to strengthen army-civilian joint defence, held military drills and joint exercises. they pledged heightened vigilance and readiness to wipe out invading enemy.

frontier guard units stationed in heilungkiang province, a battlefront to combat revisionism, undertook holiday activities on the eve of august first with the people of various nationalities. many frontier guard outposts, duty companies, and leading organs dispatched propaganda teams made of cadres and fighters to go to production teams, forest farms, fishing villages and organizations and schools to exchange experience with the masses in criticism of teng hsiao-ping.

fighters and commanders of the 7th company of a unit which was awarded a collective first class merit in the battle of counter attack in self-defence at on chenpao island, walked more than 15 kilometres to visit an exhibition of a militia company which had been awarded a collective first class merit and learn from it. this militia company also sent a detachment to the chenpao island front to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and stand sentry together with the armymen. medical departments of the heiho sub-military area helped train barefoot doctors for 34 cooperative medical stations in the heiho prefecture and treated over 1,300 commune members on the eve of army day.

armymen and civilians in many revolutionary bases have during the past few days held discussions, lectures and get-togethers in the fields, village meeting places and barracks. they recalled the glorious tradition of unity between military and government, army and civilians during the years of revolutionary wars, and pledged further solidarity between army and people.

EARTHQUAKES

Excellent Situation in Peking, People Remain Firm at Their Posts and Fight Earthquake Bravely

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1976)

under the loving care of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee and the leadership of the peking municipal party committee, the people in the chinese capital have displayed an indomitable revolutionary spirit of "man will conquer nature", stood fast at their posts, united as one and fought heroically against the effects of the strong earthquake since it occurred on july 28 in the tangshan-fengnan area, hopei province, and affected peking. they have given active support and assistance to tangshan and other stricken places, persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production and taken this as their concrete action to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. an excellent revolutionary situation is prevailing throughout the city.

after the earth tremors reached peking, the indomitable urban and rural population rushed back to their posts with high morale and dauntless spirit to engage in anti-quake relief work or to continue their work more energetically to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. production and life continue in an orderly fashion in the city. the peking municipal party committee promptly held emergency sessions and made careful arrangements for anti-quake relief work in the municipality. veteran, middle-aged and young leading cadres at all levels, taking the lead in the fight against the quake, have rushed to factories, villages, neighbourhood communities, hospitals and other grassroots units to encourage the masses, give on-the-spot instructions on anti-quake measures, inquire after those injured, and worked alongside the masses under heavy downpour, the message of sympathy sent by the central committee of the chinese communist party to the people in the earthquake afflicted area is a great encouragement to the cadres and masses in the capital. they have pledged to respond to the militant call made by chairman mao and the party central committee, diligently study chairman mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and unite to fight against the grave natural calamity. after the earthquake struck, the supply of water, coal,

electricity and gas remains normal, while telecommunications and transport are running without interruption. grain, vegetables and other daily necessities are being supplied as usual. cadres of neighbourhood organisations are with the people in the anti-quake battle. those living in old houses have been organized to move to safe places where clothing, food, accommodation and medical care are being provided. the cadres and masses said with great confidence that under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the firm leadership of the chinese communist party, and with the infinite superiority of the socialist system, the people in the capital will certainly overcome the effects of the earthquake and win new victories in revolution and production, because we are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tempered in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and inspired by the great victories scored in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to repulse the right deviationist attempt.

the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the capital are regarded as the main force in socialist revolution and construction. they richly merit such distinction. full of pride, workers of the shihchingshan steel plant of the capital iron and steel company said: we steel workers dare to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to fight against earthquake. no difficulty can stop our victorious onward march. on july 28, right after the earthquake the workers on the morning shift turned out 38 successive heats of quality steel, surpassing their quota. the plant overfulfilled its daily steel output quota. the operators of the 5th power generating group of the shihchingshan power station detected irregularities in the steam turbine after the earthquake. with a high sense of responsibility as masters of the country, the workers found the cause of such irregularities, adopted effective measures and ensured safety in production. after the earthquake transport and communications workers rushed to repair road and bridges under the rain, and kept the traffic running smoothly between urban and rural areas. workers in trade and commerce overcame various difficulties and did business as usual to meet the needs of the masses and the anti-quake work. the commune members on the outskirts of peking, fighting against the effects of the earthquake and taking precautions against possible furthur shocks, worked hard in the field management of the autumn crops to strive for this year's good harvest.

in the anti-quake relief work, the cadres and masses have displayed a high revolutionary militant spirit and

Reproduced from best available copy.

communist style. they have helped each other in a united struggle. within half an hour after the earthquake, some thirty thousand housing repair workers in the city returned to their work posts. organized into groups, they went from street to street to check the conditions of houses and did necessary repair work.

leading cadres and medical workers in various hospitals in the city rushed to their hospitals to deal with critical cases. medical teams organized by the hospitals went to the rural areas and neighbourhood communities, treating cases and administering medicines. the worker-militiamen in the capital, who had performed meritorious deeds in smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square, are maintaining order in traffic and public security in cooperation with the people's police. they patrol the streets day and night, doing propaganda work among the masses and protecting them. commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, fearing neither hardship nor death, fight heroically alongside the masses, carrying forward their glorious tradition of cherishing the people.

cadres, party members and people on various fronts in the capital, cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the people in the stricken area, have considered their difficulties as their own and extended energetic support and assistance to them both in manpower and material. the staff and workers of the peking railway administrative bureau make the transportation of relief goods and material their main task and have been trying their utmost to do the work well. in addition, the bureau's shock brigades promptly repaired the railway line from peking to tangshan in the teeth of heavy rain. the power supply department speedily organized shock teams to go to tangshan prefecture to check up power distribution and generating equipment. some workers whose homes are in the affected area, instead of going home, have joined the shock teams.

the heavily-stricken area is in urgent need of roofing belts to put up shelters. a 100-lorry team, assembled within 20 minutes in the peking motor transport company, rushed to the peking roofing belt factory and loaded well over 10,000 rolls of roofing belts in just three hours thanks to the concerted efforts of the factory workers, nearby armymen and lorry drivers. the lorry team headed for the affected area by the same night.

workers of the peking pharmaceutical factory and the peking number one food factory have voluntarily worked for extra hours in the last few days in order to produce more medicines, bread and biscuits urgently needed by people in the afflicted area. the consensus of opinions is: "the stronger the earthquake, the greater our determination. we are resolved to increase production in every possible way to support the class brothers in the

heavily hit area. workers in the peking commercial departments have eagerly inquired into the needs of the heavily afflicted area in hopei province and devised ways and means to transport relief goods there. large quantities of food, clothing, cotton blankets, medicines, cooking utensils, crockery, and other relief supplies are being transported day and night to the heavily hit area. many medical and health workers have sent in applications, asking to be sent to wherever they are most needed. a number of them have left for the heavily-affected area to rescue their class brothers.

the broad masses of people in the capital fighting by the side of our great leader chairman mao, are determined to unite as one and surmount every difficulty to win new successes in the anti-quake and relief work and in the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt, and to win still greater victories both in revolution and production under party leadership.

WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Peking Workers Propaganda Teams Help in Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1976)

taking class struggle as the key link, workers mao tsetung thought propaganda teams stationed in colleges, middle and primary schools in the chinese capital have been conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instructions and joining the teachers and students in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt.

the first workers' propaganda team entered tsinghua university on july 27, 1968 and mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure on the orders of chairman mao. then workers propaganda teams were posted to peking university and other colleges as well as primary and middle schools in the capital. they took back the power of leadership in the educational front from party capitalist-roaders, thus breaking bourgeois intellectual domination of education and opening a new era of proletarian educational revolution.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers propaganda teams have persisted in struggle against the captialist-roaders and the revisionist line in education and deepened the educational revolution. big achievements have already been made.

most of the members of the workers propaganda teams in peking's colleges, middle and primary schools are veteran workers with a high level of proletarian political consciousness and wide practical experience. two-thirds of these people are members of the communist party. a majority of the team members, who have tempered themselves in the course of struggle, have been elected to the "three-in-one" leading bodies at college and department levels or to leading posts in the revolutionary committees of the primary and middle schools. they are the backbone of the revolution in education.

team members have led college teachers and students to factories, villages and army units to learn industrial and agricultural production and military affairs and join the worker-peasant-soldier masses in criticizing revisionism. to make a success of "open-door schooling," veteran workers on the propaganda team in the central institute for nationalities have time and again gone with the teachers and students to work on the tibet plateau and in other border areas inhabited by minority nationalities. workers propaganda teams have helped a dozen colleges here establish regular ties with several hundred factories and 400 middle schools in and near the city proper with 500 local factories. many colleges and middle and primary schools have set up centres for learning farmwork in villages on the outskirts, and a number of the colleges and schools have established branches in the countryside. the departments of arts have organized teaching and study by "taking all society as their factory" as chairman mao teaches, and the departments of sciences have step by step established the new system of combining teaching, production and research, thus radically changing the previous situation of isolation from proletarian politics, productive labour and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, however, rabidly opposed working class domination of the superstructure and whipped up a right deviationist attempt around last summer to reverse correct verdicts. members of the workers propaganda teams in tsinghua and peking universities very quickly sensed his evil purpose of negating the great cultural revolution and restoring capitalism. they said with great determination:

"we will resist and fight anyone who opposes chairman mao and mao tsetung thought no matter how high his position or seniority excl." led by the party committees of these universities, members of the propaganda teams joined the revolutionary teachers and students in a united struggle against teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. following the experience of tsinghua and peking universities, propaganda teams in many colleges and middle and primary schools have sharply criticized the revisionist fallacies in educational circles and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against teng's line, thus giving fresh stimulus to the revolution in education.

the workers mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in the capital have made vigorous efforts to help the teachers remould their world outlook and thereby build a proletarian contingent of teachers in line with the party's policy of uniting, educating and remoulding intellectuals. they have actively guided the teachers in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and participating in the struggle to criticize capitalism and revisionism, and have created favourable conditions for them to go to factories and villages, integrate with the workers and peasants and consciously remould their world outlook. members of the propaganda teams have also paid great attention to heightening their own political consciousness. they have persevered in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and taking part in productive labour in the colleges and schools or back in their own factories as part of their efforts to maintain the fine qualities of the working people.

Shanghai Workers Propaganda Teams Struggle Against Bourgeoisie Inside Party

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 31, 1976)

more than
12,700 members of workers propaganda teams selected from outstanding workers are presently stationed in shanghai's departments of culture, education, science and technology, public health and sports and are active in the socialist revolution in the superstructure.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", the shanghai workers mao tsetung thought propaganda teams have over the past eight years united with the masses, cadres and intellectuals in the units where they are stationed and led them in occupying positions of the superstructure with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and transforming the superstructure. taking class struggle as the key link, they have led the masses in conscientiously studying marxist theory and the important instructions chairman mao has issued in the cultural revolution, particularly in the struggle against the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they have achieved successes in leading the masses in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and in the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party.

taking a firm and clearcut position, the workers propaganda teams have during the last year waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the right deviationist wind stirred up by teng hsiao-ping.

their motto is: "the capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road, the workers propaganda teams must fight against it."

shortly after teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist wind last year, a number of workers propaganda teams detected that something was wrong. they studied chairman mao's teachings and rejected what teng hsiao-ping preached. these were workers propaganda teams stationed in the shanghai teachers college, the shanghai institute of organic chemistry of the academia sinica, the shanghai no. 2 middle school and the worker-peasant-soldier primary school in chuching township of chinshan county.

the workers propaganda teams in shanghai are confident of victory in the struggle against the capitalist-roaders. they summed up their experience gained in the struggle so far, and their consensus is that it is possible to detect the struggle between the

two lines and the party capitalist-roaders, and to defeat the revisionist adverse currents as long as we study marxist theory assiduously, uphold chairman mao's revolutionary line, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line and persevere in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

the propaganda teams have gained a better understanding of the laws governing the revolution in the superstructure as they deepen the revolution in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt. they have gained new experience in the work of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and proletarian policies.

more than 400 middle schools in shanghai have established relations with over 2,000 factories and formed factory-school liaison groups involving 80 per cent of the schools and factories to carry forward the educational revolution. the groups comprise leading cadres and members of workers propaganda teams, factory workers' representatives and representatives of revolutionary teachers and students. they make overall arrangements to hold the schools' educational revolutionary activities in the factories, and organize more factory workers to act as lecturers in the schools and do other educational revolutionary work. as a result, the schools are making vigorous progress in the revolution in education as new socialist schools.

the propaganda teams are combining their efforts to get a clear understanding of the presence of the bourgeoisie inside the party with the summing up of experience in the struggle of the working class to occupy positions of the superstructure and transform it, and their study of the historical task of the working class and its goal of achieving communism.

the team stationed in the lichun hospital in puto district has fostered the idea of waging protracted struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the course of criticizing teng hsiao-ping. members of the propaganda team have expressed their determination to study chairman mao's teaching that "the proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind", to unite with the broad masses of intellectuals to carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and work hard for the long-term goal of achieving communism.

following chairman mao's teaching "the working class also should continuously raise its political consciousness constantly in struggle", members

of the shanghai workers propaganda teams study assiduously in the course of struggle, return to their factories regularly to take part in physical labour, and consciously restrict bourgeois right. many of them are exemplary in consciously resisting bourgeois ideological corrosion.

members of the propaganda teams are determined to always maintain the political integrity of the working class, and work hard to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

PARTY MEMBERS

Communist Party Members in Peking University Grow in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

a number of party organizations at the grassroots level and fine party members of peking university who dared to oppose revisionist trends were commended at a university meeting recently convened by the university party committee.

among the party members commended are members of the workers mao tsetung thought propaganda team, the university's own workers, teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students, young cadres who have been promoted to leading posts at various levels and veteran cadres who have corrected past mistakes.

the common characteristics of these party members are: they are daring in struggle against the capitalist-roaders, the bourgeoisie inside the party, and are bold in taking concrete steps to restrict bourgeois right. they resolutely oppose the revisionist line.

last summer when teng hsiao-ping and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in the field of education attacked the part-time work and part-time study branch which peking university runs on the outskirts of the city, members of the branch's party committee at once led the party members and

others in refuting their slander. people say: "part-time work and part-time study is the correct road to combine education with productive labour and train people of all-round development. it is an undertaking fully approved by chairman mao. whoever opposes it is a revisionist. we are resolved to take the road indicated by chairman mao and run a school which combines part-time work and part-time study. not even a hurricane can shake us from this position."

yin liang-ping, now, secretary of the party general branch in the department of chinese language, was a soldier student in the first group of worker-peasant-soldier graduates and remained to work in the university. he was a red guard who rebelled against the capitalist-roaders during the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the days when teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist attempt, yin liang-ping could not sleep. late at night he studied and re-studied chairman mao's and other marxist works, analyzed and criticized passage by passage the speeches of teng hsiao-ping and capitalist-roaders in the field of education. at a meeting of the party general branch committee he angrily threw down on the table the text of a speech of one revisionist "high official" saying: "this is sheer nonsense. it is against chairman mao's revolutionary line." he said: "truth is in our hands. we dare to refute them to their faces. in order to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line, we must struggle against them to the end, no matter how heavily we may be hit."

when teng hsiao-ping went in for stirring up the right deviationist attempt, chang kuang-ming, deputy secretary of the party general branch of the philosophy department and member of the workers mao tsetung thought propaganda team, led others in studying chairman mao's works, discussing and analyzing the new developments in class struggle and urged them to unite as one in struggling against revisionism. he told the teachers and students: "we'll stand up and struggle against whoever opposes chairman mao and his revolutionary line."

hsu hua-min, a veteran cadre who, influenced by the revisionist line, made mistakes before the cultural revolution, at which time he was criticized and educated by the masses. last year when teng hsiao-ping stirred up the right deviationist attempt, hsu hua-min at once associated it with the lesson of his past mistakes and was on the alert. he said to himself: "what teng hsiao-ping advocates is nothing other than what i admitted to be my mistakes and was criticised for during the cultural revolution.

why has teng hsiao-ping brought it all out again? obviously his purpose is to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution." he said: "the recent sinister trend is a repetition of what went before. they want to go in for revisionism. we'll struggle against them to the end."

before the cultural revolution peking university, where feudalism, capitalism and revisionism had become entrenched, served as a bridgehead for the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. many communist party members were deeply poisoned by bourgeois ideology and became docile tools for the revisionist line. since the advent of the great cultural revolution in 1966 and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the party organizations of this university have led the party members and revolutionary masses in struggling against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party. party members have become proletarian vanguard fighters in this struggle. this historic change vividly testifies to the great truth "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

TACH'ING OILFIELD

Taching Oilfield Trains Technicians from Among Workers

(NCNA-English Taching, Jul. 30, 1976)

a large group of experienced workers have been selected to do scientific research and designing work in the taching oilfield. this group has helped bring about changes among the scientific and technical workers that are helping to restrict bourgeois right and reduce the differences between town and country, worker and peasant and mental and manual labour. this work follows chairman mao's instruction to "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers."

at present, 59 percent of the scientific and technical personnel of the oilfield are of worker origin. the total number of professional and amateur researchers and innovators numbers more than 10,000. this large contingent of scientific and technical personnel persists in studying works

by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, in using dialectic and historical materialism to guide revolutionary practice and in struggling against the bourgeoisie, the party capitalist-roaders and revisionism. they keep up their criticism of slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace ard are determined to follow china's own road in developing science and technology.

the workers, cadres and technicians work togetner in this contingent, and combine production, teaching and scientific research, producing remarkable results through doing scientific research in an open door way.

since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966 the oilfield has completed 15,800 items of scientific research, several dozens of which were up to the world's advanced level. under the impetus of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt, some 1063 research and technical projects were completed in the first six months of this year.

the oilfield also runs "july 21" workers' colleges in line with chairman mao's instruction on the need for such colleges. the oilfield's research units have drawn over 3,000 workers into their work and have placed a hundred workers to their leading bodies. the workers play a very important role in scientific research. of the 2,025 projects completed in 1975, 80 per cent of which were made by the workers.

COKING COAL SHAFTS

New Coking Coal Shafts Completed in Central China

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 30, 1976)

a new pair of modernised coal shafts with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons of coking coal went into production recently at the liangwa colliery in honan province, central china, amid great victories in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist trend.

production at the new chunyingkou mine, including coal extraction, transport, haulage, drainage and ventilation, is fully mechanised. trial production showed the equipment and machinery in good order. all the projects are up to standard.

liangwa colliery had only a small pit with a yearly production capacity of 150,000 tons. the party committee of the colliery decided to build the new mine so as to produce more coal for socialist construction.

the workers kept to the principle of independence and self-reliance under the leadership of the party committee. repudiation of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and of lin piao roused greater socialist enthusiasm among the workers.

the main and auxiliary shafts 250 meters deep were completed in two years by methods they worked out through a three-in-one technical group composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel. over 200 technical innovations were adopted, including the pit head framework and belt conveyors devised by the group.

IRRIGATION

Huge Outlet Tunnel Built on Outskirts of Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

a huge outlet tunnel 4 metres high, 2.9 metres wide and 7.11 kilometers long, the biggest in peking thus far, has been completed in five years and eight months by commune peasants of yenching county on the outskirts of peking by their own efforts. when the auxiliary projects are completed, over 80 percent of the county's farmland or 26,000 hectares will have gravitational irrigation and carry river water into the kuanting reservoir.

"the building of the tunnel is the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line excl." the builders said at a recent mass meeting to celebrate completion of the project.

the county is located outside the great wall. the farmland in the southern gully area accounts for 80 percent of the total that is short of water, while two rivers run through the northern mountain area. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, people in the county tried to build a tunnel to lead in water from the paiho river to irrigate the southern farmland. but work never could be started due to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the county's water conservancy facilities long remained unsolved.

the new county committee of the communist party of china was set up in early 1970. leading members of the committee, who have been tempered in the cultural revolution, decided to help the masses fulfil their desire to build the project which comprises a 42.1-metre-long dam and an 81-kilometre trunk canal. the poor and lower-middle peasants vied with each other in helping build the project.

taking class struggle as the key link, the headquarters for the project organized the tunnelers to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao. this helped them heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fired their revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance.

it indeed was difficult for inexperienced builders to dig such a long straight tunnel through the mountains, but the people of yenching, tempered in

the cultural revolution, dared to think and act and pledged to "build the tunnel for the revolution." they had technical discussions and pooled their wisdom to finish the task successfully.

the geological conditions there are complex, but the builders overcame many difficulties so that the work proceeded smoothly. a serious cave-in involved an area 30 metres high and 10 metres wide. the builders used reinforced concrete to hold up the roof of the cave-in and took other protective measures against falling rocks.

REJUVENATION OF ANCIENT TOWNS

Ancient Town in Northernmost China Rejuvenated

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 31, 1976)

the ancient town of aihwei (historically known as aigun) in the northernmost tip of china, which had been reduced to ruins by the time of liberation, is a vigorously growing community in which the people's life is improving, production is developing and economy is flourishing.

there are post offices, hospitals, shops, schools and other public facilities as well as neat rows of houses, rebuilt after liberation. the town, which had virtually no industry, now has a number of small factories serving farm production and daily necessities, and workshops in which tractors and other farm machines can be overhauled locally.

aihwei is remembered as the site where, in 1858, tsarist russia compelled the government of the ching dynasty to sign the unequal "sino-russian treaty of aigun" through which it annexed large tracts of chinese territory south of the outer khingan mountains and north of the heilung river. in the early 1930's, the town fell into the hands of the japanese imperialists. suffering from aggression by the imperialists and exploitation by domestic reactionaries in pre-liberation days, the local people lived in dire poverty.

the ancient town on the banks of the heilung river is now the seat of the aihwei people's commune. the emancipated peasants, as masters of their own destiny, have devoted themselves to rebuilding their

homes. doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and freeing themselves from old ideas, they started on water control in 1958. in a few years of hard work, they built a reservoir with a capacity of seven million cubic metres and a 14-kilometre-long trunk canal thus turning 160 hectares of dry land into paddy fields.

fired with socialist enthusiasm by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune peasants have made tremendous efforts to transform their rivers and mountains. in the last few years, they have dug channels totalling 150 kilometres and built a number of ponds, pumping stations and pump wells to form a complete irrigation and drainage system. the commune now has over 1,000 hectares of paddy fields with yields of three tons per hectare. per-unit soyabean yield is now double that before the cultural revolution. as a result of the big strides in agricultural production, the commune in 1975 was able to supply the state with 3.5 times more commercial grain than in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution, averaging 1.2 tons per capita. now it has become an advanced unit in learning from tachai in heilungkiang province.

the constant growth of the collective economy has enabled the commune and its sub-divisions to buy more farm machinery. at present, over 70 percent of the field work is done by machine, and transportation, threshing, grain processing and fodder crushing are basically mechanized. the income of the commune peasants has increased year by year and the people's life has improved steadily.

big headway has also been made in culture and education since the cultural revolution. the commune has a 10-year school and every production brigade has either a five-year or a seven-year school. this means that all the commune's school-age children get schooling. each of the production teams has a political evening school and some production brigades have set up spare-time colleges. in the evening, the commune peasants can study the marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works there or read newspapers, study scientific subjects and criticize revisionism.

aihwei, which in the past lacked doctors and medicines, has now set up a cooperative medical service system. the commune peasants can get prompt treatment when they fall ill. the state has also sent mobile medical teams there to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and now most of the local common diseases have been brought under control.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers
Meets Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 31, 1976)

spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society met here yesterday the chinese delegation of the "chinese-albanian friendship" commune headed by vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of this commune ma pao-ting.

attending the meeting were muho asllani, first vice-minister of agriculture, ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

present also was charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to albania han po.

the meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President and Lady Khama Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 31, 1976)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests visited factories and a hospital in shanghai today.

this morning, accompanied by yeh fei, minister of communications, and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, president khama came to the shanghai harvest tractor plant where they received a warm welcome from the workers. the plant produces 35 horse-power wheel tractors for paddy fields used on the outskirts of shanghai and

in other parts of the country. a leading member of the plant told president khama that the number of tractors turned out in 1975 was nineteen times that of 1965. since the beginning of this year, the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts has fired the workers with greater enthusiasm for production. they are determined to produce more tractors as a contribution to the realization of farm mechanization.

president khama made a round of production workshops. m. sekgoma, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture of botswana, mounted on a tractor in high spirits and drove it around, to the warm applause of president khama and the other distinguished guests and the chinese standing by.

during his tour of the plant, president khama had cordial handshakes with workers, congratulating them on their achievements. he said that the visit made a deep impression on him.

president and lady khama visited the shanghai no. 15 woolen knitwear mill this afternoon, and lady khama called at the huashan hospital this morning.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canada-China Society of Montreal Fetes
President of All-China Sports Federation

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jul. 30, 1976)

a reception in honour of chao cheng-hung, president, and other representatives, of the all-china sports federation, who had come to canada to attend the meetings of international sports organizations, was held here on july 28 jointly by the canada-china society of montreal, les amities quebec-china, the bethune foundation and the chinese community council of montreal.

among the over 140 guests present at the reception were leaders of the four organizations, canadian minister of national health and welfare marc lalonde, senator therese casgrain, representatives of sports organizations of canada and other friendly countries, educational and press circles and representatives of overseas chinese here.

chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin was also present.

speaking on behalf of the four organizations, professor paul t.k. lin, director of the centre of east asian studies of the mcgill university, extended a hearty welcome to the chinese guests and praised the chinese people for their achievements in various spheres. he said that the promotion of physical culture and sports in china is for the purpose of building up the people's health and is based on mass participation. in competitive sports, china's principle of friendship taking precedence over the winning of trophies represents the truest and finest spirit of sportsmanship, he added.

professor lin stressed that the rightful seat of the people's republic of china in the international olympic committee must be restored. there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china, and taiwan is only a province of china. he denounced a few diehards in the international olympic committee for their arrogant act of "imposing their will to deprive china of her seat".

in his speech, chao cheng-hung expressed thanks to the canadian people and government for their hospitality accorded to him and his party. he dwelt on the traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian people. in recent years, there are fairly extensive sports exchanges between the two countries. he expressed the conviction that this friendship between the two countries will certainly increase with each passing day.

referring to the very encouraging developments in china's sports, chao cheng-hung said that following chairman mao tsetung's great call, "promote physical culture and build up the people's health", china's physical culture and sports are developing vigorously. in china today millions upon millions of people are participating in sports activities, with the level of sports steadily improving.

he strongly denounced the scheme of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" plotted by a few diehards in some international sports organizations. "we believe that, with the support and efforts by our friends of various countries, the absurd situation of the usurpation of china's seat by the chiang clique in some international sports organizations will eventually be rectified, and the legitimate seat of china in those organizations restored," he emphasized.

on behalf of the canadian government, lalonde welcomed chao cheng-hung and his party on a visit to canada. he spoke highly of the

development of the friendly ties and the exchange of delegations between canada and china in recent years. he announced that a canadian swimming team will visit china in september this year. he condemned the international amateur swimming federation (fina) for suspending a group of canadian swimmers after their visit to china two years ago. he believed that chao cheng-hung's visit to canada will further strengthen the friendly relations between the canadian and chinese sportsmen and people.

President of All-China Sports Federation Leaves Montreal for Home

(NCNA-English Montreal, Jul. 30, 1976)

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation and member of the executive committee of the asian games federation (a.g.f.), and his party left here for home yesterday.

chao cheng-hung and his party arrived here on july 9. he attended the meetings of the a.g.f. executive committee and council. chinese delegates ni chih-chin, ho chen-liang and wang yi-chou separately attended the congresses of the international amateur basketball federation, the international weight-lifting federation, the international rowing federation, the international amateur wrestling federation, the international canoeing federation, the international volleyball federation, and the extraordinary congress of the international fencing federation.

during his stay in canada, chao cheng-hung met with his royal highness prince gholam reza pahlavi, president of the iranian national olympic committee and honorary president of the asian games federation, malik meraj khalid, president of the asian games federation and minister for social welfare of pakistan, and others. the chinese delegates also had extensive and friendly contacts with many personages in sports from various countries who were then visiting montreal. upholding justice, many prominent sports leaders of asian, african and european countries resolutely called for the expulsion of the chiang clique from the international olympic committee (ioc) and the restoration of the legal seat of the people's republic of china in it.

malik meraj khalid, president of the asian games federation, strongly condemned the "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" conspiracies plotted

Reproduced from best available copy.

by some stubborn elements in international sports organizations. he said, "we stand for and we are fighting for the restoration of the legal seat of the people's republic of china in the international olympic committee and the expulsion of chiang kai-shek elements from it."

lieutenant-general marin dragnea, president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, said that there is only one china and taiwan is only a province of china. he insisted on the expulsion of chiang clique from the ioc and the restoration of the legal seat of the prc in it.

caslav velic, a leading member of the yugoslav physical culture federation, pointed out that there is only one china in the world, that is the people's republic of china. taiwan is only a part of china and chiang elements should be expelled from the ioc.

richard avory, senior adviser to the iranian national olympic committee, said that nearly all asian sports organizations recognize that the all-china sports federation is the sole legitimate sports organization representing china. iran stands for the expulsion of the chiang clique from the ioc and the restoration of the legal seat of the people's republic of china in the ioc.

fahad al sabah, president of the national olympic committee of kuwait, said that the chiang clique must be expelled from the ioc. he said: "for many centuries, taiwan has been part of china. there is only one china, that is the people's republic of china which represents 800 million chinese population." the legal seat of the people's republic of china in the ioc should be restored, he stated. he said he is opposed to the "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" plots created by the imperialists.

CHINA AND FIJI

Fijian Governor-General Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1976)

fijian governor-general ratu sir g.k. cakobau this morning received chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chang ying and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from suva.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Returns to Peking from Lhasa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi of iran and the other distinguished iranian guests accompanying her on the visit returned here from lhasa by special plane today after concluding their visit to the tibet autonomous region.

princess ashraf pahlavi and her party arrived in lhasa from chengtu by special plane on july 27 in the company of chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry. the revolutionary committees of the tibet autonomous region and the lhasa city gave a banquet in honour of the iranian guests on the evening of july 28.

present at the banquet were pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, jen jung, acting chairman, and tien pao, feng ke-ta, kao shun-hsuan, pasang and kuo hsi-lan, vice-chairmen, of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, and namgyal, chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee. at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and iranian people.

princess ashraf pahlavi and the other distinguished iranian guests visited the tibetan revolution exhibition on the morning of july 28 where they saw large numbers of photographs, charts, samples and models showing

the plight of the labouring people of various nationalities under the rule of the feudal government, the monasteries and the nobles in the old society of serfdom, the democratic reform carried out by the tibetan people under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, and the enthusiasm of the million emancipated serfs in building a socialist new tibet.

princess ashraf pahlavi and her party visited the donggar people's commune in the western suburbs of lhasa on july 29. the distinguished iranian guests were enthusiastically welcomed by commune members who, dressed in their holiday best, shouted slogans, sang songs and waved bouquets. the princess inquired about the production in the commune, visited on orchard and a clinic and had a cordial conversation with educated youth coming from peking who are now commune barefoot doctors. emancipated serfs warmly welcomed the guests in their homes with the offering of their favourite butter tea, according to their traditional custom.

in the evening, the distinguished iranian guests were entertained at a soiree sponsored by the lhasa city revolutionary committee, at which tibetan literary and art workers performed varied folk songs and dances. at the end of the performance, princess ashraf pahlavi went onto stage, warmly shook hands and had a photo taken with the performers and presented them with a basket of flowers.

during their sojourn in tibet, the distinguished iranian guests toured the potala palace, jokhan temple and daipung monastery, norpu lingka park and other scenic spots.

upon their arrival in and departure from lhasa, the distinguished iranian guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by chairmen of the tibet autonomous region revolutionary committee tien pao, pasang and ma jui-hua and chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee namgyal.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Modern Revolutionary Peking Operas Make Debut in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 30, 1976)

following is a feature story written by hsinhua and "people's daily" correspondents about the performance tour of japan by the peking opera troupe of shanghai:

chinese modern revolutionary peking operas made their debut in japan from mid-may to late june. this added a new chapter to the long annals of cultural interflow between the two countries in the course of friendly intercourses between the chinese and japanese peoples over the last twenty or more centuries.

a great number of japanese people are acquainted with chinese traditional arts, but a greater number of them are eager to know the brilliant successes of china's revolution in literature and art marked by model revolutionary theatrical works and to see modern revolutionary peking operas. when the peking opera troupe of shanghai performed "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and other operas in eight japanese cities, including tokyo, they were given a rousing welcome by japanese spectators. some went to the performance despite pouring rain, others travelled a long distance to attend the show. a japanese friend living in miyazaki prefecture motored six hours to get to the theatre in kitakyushu. a crippled old man was carried on the back of his offspring to his seat. moved by these facts, kyuhei muraoka, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, said to members of the shanghai troupe: "the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in china teng hsiao-ping alleged that no one wants to see the model revolutionary theatrical works. but your very successful performances in japan show that these model revolutionary theatrical works are welcomed by the world people."

the audience warmly applauded yang tzu-jung, a heroic character in the peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy", for his complete devotion and loyalty to the communist party and the people and his heroism and resourcefulness in the struggle against the enemy. moved by the heroic image of yang tzu-jung, a trade unionist said: "like a bright revolutionary epic, 'taking tiger mountain by strategy' warms our hearts. from the courageous struggle of yang tzu-jung,

chang pao and other heroic characters of the opera and from its plot, we see the lofty spirit of the chinese people's revolution, the might of the close unity between the armed forces and the people, and the bold steps forward of the chinese people." a17-year-old hiroshima schoolboy, who had seen the film "taking tiger mountain by strategy" five times, now saw it on the stage. in a letter to the shanghai troupe, he hailed, "long live revolutionary peking operas excl."

after seeing the operas, many japanese friends understood more deeply china's great cultural revolution and revolution in literature and art. dramatic critic hideji ishizawa who saw some old peking operas two decades ago, contrasted them with model revolutionary peking operas. he said, "your peking opera today is definitely not a reform but a revolution of old peking operas... these modern peking operas are based on revolutionary thinking."

apart from the stormy applause and other expressions at the theatre, the enthusiastic response of the japanese public to modern revolutionary peking operas was vividly reflected in many japanese friends learning to sing certain arias from the operas. koto (japanese harp) soloist yoshioka in osaka was enthralled by the song "the communist" from the opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" when she first heard it in a record. she received warm applause when she sang it to the accompaniment of the koto at a party of 700 people in osaka to welcome the chinese artists.

during their 50-day tour, members of the troupe had extensive contacts with japanese friends in art circles through discussions and get-togethers, meeting old and new friends bound by people's friendship.

the troupe came to osaka on the second anniversary of the establishment of friendly-city ties between shanghai and osaka. all members of the troupe's orchestra held a discussion with kansai artists. on that happy occasion the 71-year-old woman pipa soloist yamasaki played a number of japanese folk music on a five-string pipa, a musical instrument first introduced into japan during china's tang dynasty (618 a.d. - 907 a.d.); a blind cheng soloist tomoyuki suyama rendered a japanese melody "haru no umi" (the sea in spring), a revision of a tang dynasty melody. these performances remind people of the friendly exchanges between the people of the two countries in ancient times and the long history of sino-japanese cultural interflow with its bright prospects.

at a party given by the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), many members of the well-known haguruma troupe came specially from far off yamaguchi to see and have friendly talks with the chinese artists.

in nagoya, the shanghai troupe visited the nagoya denkigakuen (an establishment starting from kindergarten through the college of electrical engineering) founded by the late koji goto who had made contribution to the japan-china friendship movement. the chinese guests were given a hearty welcome by mrs. goto, her son atsushi goto and the students and staff of the establishment. the very day the troupe returned to tokyo from nagoya the chinese artists had a get-together with members of the matsuyama ballet troupe, old acquaintances of the chinese people. keiko yamasaki, noted ballerina of the matsuyama ballet troupe, performed a dance of hsi-erh, heroine of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl", to the choral accompaniment of members of the shanghai troupe. the scene was moving, giving full expression to the profound friendship between the artists of the two countries. tokumatsu sakamoto of the association for promoting the return of the northern territories, attended the get-together. on behalf of the association in support of the matsuyama ballet troupe, he welcomed the shanghai troupe and pledged to continue the fight, holding aloft the banner of anti-hegemonism, for the early return of the northern territories and for japan-china friendship.

the shanghai troupe visited the new creative drama company in hachioji, tokyo, on june 7 and was accorded a warm welcome. members of the company, who were putting on a play in hokkaido, rushed back to meet the chinese friends and performed for them "soranbushi", a folk song and dance highly popular in hokkai region, which reflects the firm resolve of the japanese people to recover their lost territory.

the shanghai troupe arrived at chiyoda, a town in northern hiroshima, amidst a heavy downpour. but hundreds of people, including peasants, women, youth and children, from out-of-the-way villages some distance away braved the rain and went to greet the chinese visitors. thirty-odd peasants, men and women, in national costumes enthusiastically presented to the guests a traditional japanese peasant dance, "rice-transplanting". a chorus made up of grandmas beat time by clapping. it was a cheerful event, performed with deep and sincere feeling.

Reproduced from best available copy.

the shanghai troupe's successful tour of japan, in which it gave 24 performances and visited many places, was the crystallization of a great deal of hard work of the japanese friends and their valuable friendship. for example, muramatsu, yamamoto, sakuraba and other friends in charge of backstage work often stuck to their posts even when they were not feeling well. japanese drivers often worked late into the night, moving stage scenery and props for the troupe immediately after an evening performance. imetsuno anekoji, masao shimizu and other leading members of the reception units often joined the chinese artists in making preparations on the stage.

especially touching was the untiring work of the four japanese artists, takashi tsuda, maya mizusawa, ogasawara and nomiyama, who gave synchronized interpretation for the performances. the dialogues and the songs of the opera were accurately transmitted to the audience with admirable results.

on june 29, the eve of the shanghai troupe's departure from japan, crowds went to bid farewell to the chinese friends. all were gripped by feelings of regret at parting and many eyes were glistening with tears. the moving scene of parting and the sincere friendship cemented in nearly 50 days of concerted efforts were a vivid portrayal of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

sino-japanese friendship is a historical trend. the friendly feelings between the two peoples are like the waves of the east china sea which are rolling onward eternally and cannot be stemmed by anybody.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Students' Group of Chiapas State of Mexico Leaves Peking for Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

a 10-member students' group of chiapas state of mexico left here yesterday afternoon to visit other parts of china before going home.

the mexican guests arrived in peking on july 26 on a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. yang chi, vice-president of the host association, feted them in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

President of People's Bank of China Meets Nepal Rastra Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1976)

chen hsi-yu, president of the people's bank of china, met with the delegation of the nepal rastra bank led by its president shree kul shekhar sharma on july 28. they had a warm and friendly conversation. present on the occasion was pu ming, vice-president of the people's bank of china.

the delegation from nepal arrived in peking on july 27. greeting it at the airport were president chen hsi-yu and nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Anniversary of China-Sierra Leone Diplomatic Relations Celebrated

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jul. 30, 1976)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone tsung ke-wen gave a film reception here yesterday, celebrating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and sierra leone.

among the guests present at the reception were sierra leonean minister of information and broadcasting n.a.p. buck, minister of state and commander of the armed forces j.s. momoh, assistant national secretary-general of sierra leone's all people's congress party d.f. shears, minister of works a.b.m. kamara, minister of energy and power s.w. gandi-capio, chairman of the freetown city council committee of management o.j.e. samuels, sierra leonean ambassador to china kojo randall, as well as other high-ranking governmental officials, representatives of the sierra leone-china friendship association and other mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

in their speeches, both ambassador tsung and minister buck proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone.

a colour documentary film "tanzam railway under construction" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Table Tennis Team in Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team played its last friendly match with the national table tennis team of trinidad and tobago in port of spain on the evening of july 29, according to a report from that city.

l. shivaprasad, mayor of port of spain, selwyn charles, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of

education and culture, and miss clarke, daughter of the governor-general of trinidad and tobago ellis clarke as well as spectators numbering more than one thousand watched the match.

since its arrival in that country, the chinese table tennis team had already played eight matches in various parts of the country.

the team also toured the picturesque island tobago and gave an exhibition match together with players of trinidad and tobago to the warm welcome of the local people. minister for tobago affairs wilfred winchester watched the match held in san fernando.

minister of education and culture george chambers and trinidad and tobago table tennis association held receptions in honour of the guest team on july 25 and 19 respectively. on july 27, the minister received leader and deputy leader of the team and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese federation of trinidad and tobago also gave a luncheon on july 25 to entertain the chinese table tennis team. the team played an exhibition match specially for overseas chinese residing in trinidad and tobago on the same day.

yang mai, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy was present on all the above occasions.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY ON EARTHQUAKES

Leaders of Some Foreign Countries Send Messages of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquake In Tangshan-Fengnan Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

party and state leaders of korea, romania, laos, albania, kampuchea and viet nam recently sent messages to chairman mao tsetung and premier hua kuo-feng, expressing deep sympathy in connection with a strong earthquake in the tangshan-fengnan area of hopei province, china.

these messages of sympathy are: the message addressed by kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and pak sung chul, premier of the administrative council of the democratic people's republic of korea, to chairman mao tsetung and premier hua kuo-feng; the message addressed by nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the romanian socialist republic, and manea manescu, prime minister of the government of the romanian socialist republic, to chairman mao tsetung and premier hua kuo-feng; the message addressed by kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government of the people's democratic republic of laos, and souphanouvong, president of the lao people's democratic republic and president of the supreme people's council of the lao people's democratic republic, to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and premier hua kuo-feng; the message addressed by mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, to premier hua kuo-feng; the message addressed by polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, to premier hua kuo-feng; and the message addressed by pham van dong, premier of the government of the socialist republic of viet nam, to premier hua kuo-feng.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY FUNERAL COMMITTEE FOR CHU TEH

Announcement by Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

an announcement by the funeral committee for the late comrade chu teh:

the funeral committee for the late comrade chu teh wishes to express heartfelt thanks to the many marxist-leninist parties and organizations for their messages or letters of condolences expressing their deep sorrow over the passing away of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china (c.p.c.), member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

Announcement by Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1976)

an announcement by the funeral committee for the late comrade chu teh:

the funeral committee for the late comrade chu teh wishes to express heartfelt thanks to the government departments, parties (organizations), friendly institutions, friends of various circles in many countries, heads of international organizations; heads of many diplomatic missions in china, foreign friends in china; taiwan compatriots residing abroad, patriotic overseas chinese, compatriots in hongkong and macao and foreign citizens of chinese origin for their messages or letters of condolences expressing their deep sorrow over the passing away of comrade chu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china (c.p.c.), member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Foreign Minister on Adoption of 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 30, 1976)

mexico's proposition for a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone has been accepted by most of the countries in the world, noted foreign secretary garcia robles here yesterday.

he was speaking at a meeting celebrating the enforcement of the legal arrangements on the establishment of mexico's 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

mexico's aim is to "exploit the resources there in their entirety" and the road towards the establishment of this zone has been long and hard, he pointed out.

in his remarks at the meeting, mexican secretary of the navy luis bravo carrera said the adoption of this zone implies a challenge. it is not sufficient merely to declare our right. it is necessary to exercise this right by making full use of the resources and this is a commitment which we should fulfil in a patriotic spirit, he said.

mexico has adopted a series of measures to defend its state sovereignty against the superpowers' maritime hegemony. in 1960, it incorporated the continental shelf along its coast into its national territory and established an exclusive fishing zone from 9 to 12 miles off its coast. in 1969, it established a territorial sea of 12 miles. last february, it promulgated a law establishing a 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 11, 1976 No. 6155

****
* NATIONAL *
****

THEORY DISCUSSION MEETINGS

New Things on the Theoretical Front

- in praise of the worker-peasant-soldier theory discussion meeting

by

Ch'in Li-yen (秦黎延)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 26, 1976)

The theory discussion meeting with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay is a new thing on the theoretical front emerging and developing since the great proletarian cultural revolution in the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and especially in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. At present, more and more factories, villages, army units, organs and schools all over the country, through convening theory discussion meetings at all levels to study in depth and deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing under the leadership of the Party committees at all levels, have borne very good results. As theory discussion meetings are better and better convened everywhere, they have revealed their vigorous vitality in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, and led to the appearance of a combat scene full of vigor and vitality in the entire theoretical front.

The arming of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary intellectuals and the broad masses of cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is a fundamental guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, precluding capitalist restoration and combating and preventing revisionism to enable our socialist and communist cause to win victories.

Chairman Mao long ago pointed out, "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has repeatedly emphasized that a line and a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly. "They must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." By bringing to the masses the two-line struggle within the Party and mobilizing hundreds of millions of people in exposing and criticizing revisionism, Chairman Mao has created the extremely important new experience in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The theory discussion meeting is a good method for carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's important directive that "they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." It reflects fully the revolutionary enthusiasm and high fighting spirits of hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and the broad masses of cadres for conscientiously studying writings by Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung, and applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in criticizing revisionism, the bourgeoisie and especially the reactionary essence of the bourgeois inside the Party, and working against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line.

Running mass theory discussion meetings is a new thing on the theoretical front. It changes the quiet and dreary situation in the past when only a small number of people were relied on to conduct theoretical research behind closed doors in lecture rooms and from books in departure from reality and the masses. Through such vivid and dynamic approach, the broad masses of people thoroughly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, study Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise statement that the bourgoeisie "is right in the Communist Party," criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, understand clearly the essence, target, task and future prospects of the socialist revolution and raise their consciousness in the struggle with the bourgeoisie and especially the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The theory discussion meeting effectively fosters and raises the fighting power of the contingents of worker-peasant-soldier theorists and fully brings into play their role as the main force on the theoretical front. All this is of great significance to giving further impetus to the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, strengthening the exericse of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, restricting bourgeois rights and bringing up successors to the proletarian revolution.

For the sake of restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is extremely afraid of the hundreds of millions of people grasping the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. He made every effort to undermine the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, stifle the tanks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists and distort the actual significance of the discussion and criticism of Water Margin. Opposed to taking class struggle as the key link, he cast forth "the three directives as a key link" in a vain attempt to create ideological confusion and attain his treacherous goal. This series of repulsive acts of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's have bared in full his reactionary features in practicing not Marxism-Leninism, but revisionism.

The theory discussion meeting develops precisely in the course of the struggle with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. Practice shows that, through theory discussion meetings, the broad masses of the people and cadres have further raised their awareness of continued revolution and their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism, and strengthened their immunity and combat power against revisionism. Therefore, as soon as the theory discussion meetings emerge, they are warmly received and enthusiastically supported by the broad masses of people, and like the resplendent mountain flowers they burst into bloom all over the country.

The theory discussion meeting develops the revolutionary academic practice of linking theory with practice, and unites the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's important directives with the thorough criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus making theoretical research closely serve the actual struggle. Only by deepening the study of the revolutionary theories can the ideological weapon for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing be grasped; and it is through thorough criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing that in the course of struggle, the spiritual essence and profound significance of Chairman Mao's series of important directives can be comprehended.

The use of Chairman Mao's important directives to analyze and criticize the process of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's degeneration into an unrepentant capitalist-roader can help us understand more concretely the class-struggle characteristic of the emergence of bourgeoisie inside the Party and the fact that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. The use of Chairman Mao's directives to analyze and criticize how Teng Hsiao-p'ing intensified and extended bourgeois rights and defended the interests of those "high officials" practicing revisionism can help us understand more concretely the relations of the bourgeoisie inside the Party with bourgeois rights. The use of Chairman Mao's directives to analyze and criticize how Teng Hsiao-p'ing "once with power in his grip," frenziedly counter-attacked the proletariat in all spheres in revenge and stirred up the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident can help us understand more concretely the danger of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

In short, only by learning and applying in the course of struggle and by deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in correlation with reality can we further, by means of linking theory with practice, draw a clear line of demarcation with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, eliminate its pernicious influence and heighten our consciousness in consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The theory discussion meeting is also a study meeting as well as a criticism meeting. It is praised by the masses as "an ideal lecture room for studies and an ideal battlefield for criticizing revisionism."

The theory discussion meeting carries out the principle of "three-in-one combination" of the worker-peasant-soldier backbone theorists, the professional theorists and the leading cadre and is a new form of setup for the leading cadres and the masses to study and make criticism together. With the leading cadres joining the masses in discussion and humbly learning from the masses, this helps them overcome bureaucratism, combat and guard against revisionism and continue the revolution. The broad masses of workers, peasants

and soldiers are the masters of our country. They never stand still but persevere in revolution and are also the main force on the theoretical front. The theory discussion meeting is exactly a cogent counter-attack at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's historical idealist fallacy which slanders that the workers, peasants and soldiers cannot undertake theoretical studies.

In the theory discussion meetings, many leading cadres use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to sum up the experiences and lessons gained and learned from class struggle and the two-line struggle they have gone through themselves, and especially those before and after the great cultural revolution. This not only enables the worker-peasant-soldier backbone theorists to receive a vivid course of education in the line, but also enables themselves to further shine with revolutionary vitality. In the theory discussion meetings, the professional theorists who come out of their studies and lecture rooms to learn Marxism-Leninism and criticize revisionism together with the worker-peasant-soldier backbone theorists are re-educated and tempered by the workers, peasants and soldiers. This gives impetus to the transformation of their world outlook and also enables them to give play to their expertise in the course of study and criticism. They say with deep appreciation: "Before the great cultural revolution, individuals studied theories behind closed doors to beg for a living from books, and got more and more confused. At present, they are united with the workers, peasants and soldiers, study theories on an open-door basis to serve actual struggle, and the clearer the orientation, the higher their enthusiasm." Such theory discussion meetings which link the amateur with the professional, and the leadership with the masses are of advantage to learning from each other, overcoming one's weakness by acquiring others' strong points, and encouraging mutual improvement, thus enabling all to acquire profound and solid learning.

The theory discussion meeting adheres to the mass line of "from the masses to the masses" and effectively implements the method of emphasizing the developmental mode of study consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. In the discussion meeting, all take class struggle as the key link, put facts on the table, resort to reasoning, and bare their minds, with each stating his own view. Different views can be debated on the precondition that the general orientation is identical so as to adhere to truth, rectify mistakes and distinguish between the right and wrong lines. This kind of discussion meeting is lively and dynamic. It brings into full play the enthusiasm and initiative of each comrade in learning and studying revolutionary theories, and really lives up to the state of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and the soldiers teach each other." The comrades say that in this way things can be "deeply studied, thoroughly criticized, firmly remembered and put into application."

The theory discussion meetings in many places even adopt the methods of "inviting in," "going out," linking the spot with the whole area, combining things inside and outside the meeting, centralization and decentralization, etc., to make study and discussion vigorous, thereby summing up the gains and experience arising from study and discussion made on the "spot," giving impetus to the progress of study in the "area," and further augmenting the results arising from study and discussion. Such method of study--from the masses to the masses--should be promoted.

The theory discussion meeting has grown to maturity under the leadership and solicitude of the Party. Consequently, to strengthen the leadership of the Party is a fundamental guarantee for the success of the theory discussion meeting. Leaders at all levels should support with wholehearted revolutionary enthusiasm this new thing, pay attention to summing up experience, effectively strengthen their leadership and grasp the more successful convocation of theory discussion meetings as an important matter for combating and guarding against revisionism.

"One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." (Chairman Mao: "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work") The struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has won a great victory, but the struggle is by no means over. We must convene better theory discussion meetings, step up our studies, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and carry through to the end the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts!

* * *

SENDING OF OFFICERS TO SERVE AS RANK-AND-FILE SOLDIERS

Leading Cadres at All Levels of the Paratroopers of the PLA Air Force Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Unity of Officers and Men, Go Down to Company Units To Serve as Ordinary Soldiers and Take Up Acting Duties, and Strive To Restrict Bourgeois Rights

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 27, 1976)

(NCNA Peking, June 26, 1976) The leading cadres at all levels of the paratroopers of the PLA Air Force persist in going to company units to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties, in an effort to restrict bourgeois rights in the field of human relations, further cement the ties between upper and lower ranks, and enhance our army's glorious tradition of unity of officers and men. Their action is an effective criticism of the fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party who vainly attempts to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights.

It was during the wave of enthusiasm for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat last year that the leading cadres at all levels of the paratroopers of the Air Force began to go to company units to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties. At that time, through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they acquired some knowledge of the significance in restricting bourgeois rights. With the pride and ambition of playing the role of promoters of progress in the restriction of bourgeois rights, everyone packed his knapsack and left for the company unit to lead the life of a soldier again.

Around summer last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's fallacies which vainly attempted to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights spread to the units. Under such circumstances, the leading cadres at all levels seriously studied Chairman Mao's instructions and firmly believed that it was most correct to go to the company units to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties so as to restrict bourgeois rights in the field of human relations. They wiped out all interferences, and last year, three groups made up of over 1,000 leading cadres at the regimental level or above, went one after another to the company units to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties.

This year, in the surging tide to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, more than 120 leading cadres at different levels who are full of vigor and vitality have gone to the company units. At present, in all units of paratroopers of the Air Force, some "veterans" can often be seen practicing parachute landing with the young fighters in the airfield, chatting warmly with the company cadres and fighters under the shade of trees, and studying works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung and criticizing the reactionary crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the evening schools.

In the course of going to company units to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties, the leading cadres at all levels of the paratroopers of the Air Force made sure that they behaved as ordinary soldiers. They said:

The thing at the core of bourgeois rights is the grade system. No matter whether you are an army, division or regimental commander, as long as you go to a company unit to serve as an ordinary soldier, and stand in line with a belt fastened to your waist, and a rifle slung on your shoulder, your rank disappears, and what follows is a new kind of relationship marked by equality and intimacy between comrades-in-arms.

When Feng Nai-hsiu, deputy commander of a certain division, first came to a company to serve as an ordinary soldier, in all important or unimportant matters, the squad leader always said: "Old Feng, please guide us." Feng Nai-hsiu felt that in order to do away with the rank concept, it was necessary to genuinely and willingly yield to the control of the squad leader. So he told the squad leader: "As I am a fighter in the squad, you should give instructions to me as you do to other fighters." While serving as an ordinary soldier, be it time for study or drilling, he consciously obeyed the orders of the squad leader and his deputy. On one occasion, a local leading comrade came to discuss some problems with Feng Nai-hsiu and Feng Nai-hsiu asked the squad leader for leave of his own accord. When the time was up but the talk was not yet over, he wanted to rush back to the squad leader to extend his leave. Seeing that he was so serious, the local leading comrade went on his bicycle to the company to have his leave extended for him and came back to carry on the discussion. Feng Nai-hsiu returned to the company unit at the appointed time.

In their course of going to company units to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties, the leading cadres at all levels of the paratroopers of the Air Force also paid attention to looking upon the fighters as their teachers. They learned humbly and drew rich political nourishment from the fighters, and persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When Chao Mao-ch'en, deputy director of the political department of a certain division who distinguished himself by special meritorious service in the Battle of Sangkumryung, went to a company unit to serve as a cook, he learned on the one hand from the fighters the skills to fire the stove and prepare meals and on the other hand tried to understand how the fighters criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The fighters of the cooking unit studied hard the revolutionary theories although they were very busy and their duties were heavy. They often worked through the night in order to write articles for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Those of low educational standards studied culture as they studied theories. Chao Mao-ch'en was greatly inspired and educated by such spirit of the fighters who fought hard to combat and prevent revisionism. He urged himself on and encouraged himself with the fighters' behavior and more diligently studied the revolutionary theories. He consciously stood on the forefront of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and was praised by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

Before Li Hsien-chang, deputy commander of a certain regiment, went to a company unit to serve as an ordinary soldier, the regiment decided to hold a big drill. At that time, he subjectively held that as there was insufficient training equipment, it would be very difficult to hold a good drill. After

he went to the company unit to serve as an ordinary soldier, he saw that the fighters of the company unit organized themselves of their own accord and worked as a team despite the shortage of training equipment. They started with indigenous methods, made use of old and waste materials, and solved the difficulties one by one. Li Hsien-chang received a course of education from this lively incident, and perceived that the masses are the real heroes. In subsequent practice, he paid greater attention to the mass line, and carried out all kinds of work better and better.

Through practice, the leading cadres at all levels of the paratroopers of the Air Force have come to realize that going down to the company level to serve as ordinary soldiers and take up acting duties is an important measure for restricting bourgeois rights and combating and preventing revisionism. All of them express that this system of serving as ordinary soldiers and taking up acting duties should be adhered to for a long time and made to live forever among the people for persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN" AND TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Lay Bare the Reactionary Features of Modern Capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing

- 1st Artillery Company of a certain unit of the Peking PLA Units continuously comment on Water Margin and penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1976)

In the new surging tide to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Party branch of the 1st Artillery Company of a certain unit of the Peking PLA Units led the commanders and fighters of the whole company in continuously commenting on Water Margin to further expose and criticize the reactionary essence of modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing and deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

The 1st Artillery Company is an advanced unit of this army unit in studying theory and commenting on Water Margin. From the beginning of this year, the Party branch has for a number of times led the commanders and fighters of the whole company to seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on discussing and criticizing Water Margin by closely linking the criticism of Water Margin with the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and making case criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister designs in suppressing the mass movement to discuss and criticize Water Margin.

Last year, Teng Hsiao-p'ing had vociferously spread rumors and slanders, nonsensically alleging that in the criticism of Water Margin "some people made a fuss about it" "in a desire to carry out a conspiracy." He said that "we should not take the wind for rain," in an attempt to strangle the mass movement to study theory and discuss and criticize the Water Margin.

This exactly serves to show that Chairman Mao's instruction on the discussion and criticism of Water Margin has hit the mortal wound of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's practice of restoration and regression, since the criticism of the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang has brought pain to the heart of the modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It shows precisely that Chairman Mao's teaching, "Help all the people recognize capitulationists" is of major realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance.

The cadres and fighters pointed out: Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a capitulationist through and through. At present, although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been dismissed from all posts inside and outside the Party, class struggle is not yet over. In our Party, there were in the past, are at present and will be in the future people practicing revisionism and capitulationism. The revolutionary people's struggle against the capitulationists' revisionist line must be carried on for a long time. We must carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "pursuing the tottering foe with power and to spare," go on to make use of this teaching material by negative example Water Margin to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and wipe out its influence and poison.

The Party branch of the 1st Artillery Company led the backbone theorists among the fighters to take the instructions of the teachers of revolution on the criticism of revisionism and capitulationism as a weapon to analyze and criticize the reactionary utterances of Sung Chiang, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Everyone came to realize that though capitulationists in modern and ancient times lived in different eras and represented different class interests, yet they bare a strong resemblance in the matter of tampering with the revolutionary line, creating counter-revolutionary public opinion, usurping leadership, suppressing revolutionaries, endangering the revolutionary cause, etc. This made the broad masses of cadres and fighters further raise their consciousness in linking the criticism of Water Margin with the deep-going criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Recently, in light of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary crime in launching an organized and planned attack backed by a program and public opinion against the Party, to betray the revolutionary cause, this company linked the criticism of Water Margin with the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with emphasis laid on the following respects:

(1) To criticize the reactionary features of Sung Chiang in Water Margin who changed the Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice and advocated the capitulationist line of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," and to criticize the crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in casting forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" to negate taking class struggle as the key link, tamper with the Party's basic line and restore capitalism.

The Party branch of the 1st Artillery Company led everyone to study Chairman Mao's exposition, "Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism and changes Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice," and analyze the evil consequences wrought by Sung Chiang who revised Ch'ao Kai's correct line of "rivaling the emperor of Great Sung" after he came to power. They deeply realized that a program or line has a decisive effect on the success or failure of a revolutionary cause. In revolutionary mass criticism, the backbone theorists among the fighters pointed out that what led to the failure of the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan was that Sung Chiang changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," flaunted the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," stealthily replaced the peasants' "assembly for justice," unity and rebellion with the Confucian version of "loyalty and justice," calling for "loyalty to the monarch" and tampered with Ch'ao Kai's line of peasant revolution. This was a very profound lesson.

Emulating Sung Chiang's reactionary tactic, Teng Hsiao-p'ing dished up "taking the three directives as the key link" as a political program for reversing verdicts and restoration, with the aim of tampering with the Party's basic line and restoring capitalism. Though Teng Hsiao-p'ing's plot was not completely fulfilled, it had caused small loss to socialist revolution and socialist construction. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" must be thoroughly criticized, and the Party's political program and basic line must be resolutely defended and carried out.

The commanders and fighters aptly said: In combating and preventing revisionism, we must rely on the correct line. Once there is a change in the line there will be change in political climate. The basic line must be firmly borne in mind, and not for a moment can we deviate from it.

(2) To criticize Sung Chiang's reactionary tactics in advocating the "Heavenly mandate," spreading rumors and creating on a large scale counter-revolutionary opinion for usurping leadership in the Liangshan insurgent army, and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in "contending for the ideological battlefront," vigorously creating counter-revolutionary opinion for reversing verdicts and restoration, splitting up the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and conspiring to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party.

The comrades of the Party branch of the 1st Artillery Company led the whole company to seriously analyze the despicable tactics used by Sung Chiang to win by deception the support of the leaders of the Liangshan insurgent army, for no sooner he came to Liangshan, he crew on the so-called "nursery rhymes of the Capital" composed by others to elevate his own status in order to make him the equal of Ch'ao Kai. They realized that the reactionaries with no truth in their hands often turned to rumors for help.

The backbone theorists among the fighters said that Teng Hsiao-p'ing was not the least inferior to Sung Chiang in the matter of spreading rumors. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was the general manager of Teng's rumor-mongering company. Not long after he resumed work, he adopted the means of spreading rumors to continuously deal blows to those comrades who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to raise the standing of himself and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders. His motive was a very sinister one!

The comrades of the fighter-theorist group set Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in contrast to show that the creation and spreading of political rumors is a manifestation of the reactionary and decadent nature of the representatives of all reactionary classes on the decline. Haunted by the fear that their own class would fall in the end, these people created and spread reactionary rumors, and took illusions as facts and lies as truths in a vain attempt to stave off the fate of their inevitable doom. But after all lies cannot cover up facts. Once the lies are bared, they not only will not hoodwink people but will on the contrary expose the wolfish ambitions of the rumor-mongers.

(3) To comment on Sung Chiang's reactionary organizational line for recruiting deserters and turncoats and excluding and attacking the peasant revolutionaries and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in "first laying hold of the leading bodies," attacking the proletarian revolutionaries and putting together the "home-going contingent" to make organizational preparations for reversing verdicts and restoration.

The Party branch of this company organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching that the Water Margin "excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people," and to clearly recognize the very important bearing of leadership in whose

hands the line followed. The supply chief led the cooking squad to analyze how Sung Chiang pushed the revisionist line and see that Sung Chiang took the revolutionaries adhering to the correct line of peasant uprising headed by Ch'ao Kai as the greatest obstacle to his promotion of capitulation. As soon as Sung Chiang came to the mountain he used conspiratorial means to lie to Ch'ao Kai and very rapidly usurped and seized actual military and political powers. After he took over as No. 1, he again and again recruited officials from the imperial court and influential gentry and landlords and arranged important posts for them so as to put together a sinister leading body "waiting exclusively for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court" and quickly push in all fields the revisionist line of "opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor." It can be seen that in order to push the revisionist line, the capitulationists always have to recruit deserters and turncoats, form factions for selfish ends and grasp leadership.

In the course of guiding the fighters, a reconnaissance squad leader said that Teng Hsiao-p'ing emulated the old tactics of Sung Chiang, advocated "first grasping the leading body" and claimed that the key to "rectification" lay in the leading body. Teng Hsiao-p'ing made every effort to slander that in the leading bodies at all levels based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young which emerged in the great cultural revolution, there were problems of "softness, looseness and laziness." He yelled for "seizing back the leadership." On the one hand, he excluded and attacked the new and old cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and on the other hand, he "recruited hermits," "called back to office those who have fallen into obscurity" and went everywhere to look for those unrepentant capitalist-roaders who had been criticized in the great cultural revolution. He gave them important posts, organized a "home-going contingent" for reversing verdicts and restoration, and made every effort to keep in the Party those renegades and enemy agents who had been tracked down in the great cultural revolution so that they could stage a comeback some day. This organizational line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's served his political line of usurping supreme Party and state power and practicing restoration and regression from top to bottom. While criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist political line, we must also liquidate his revisionist organizational line.

(4) To criticize Sung Chiang's reactionary course of action in again and again "conducting purges in the mountain stronghold" in order to bury the revolutionary cause of Liangshan and suppress the revolutionary people, and to settle accounts with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's action and planning for "all-round rectification" in a vain attempt to completely negate the results of the great cultural revolution and his crime in crushing the proletariat and the revolutionary people.

The Party branch of the 1st Artillery Company organized everyone to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's statement that "as soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La," and other statements. According to their analysis, after Sung Chiang wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks, he flaunted the banner of "tidying up the mountain stronghold," and according to his need of making preparations for capitulation, he again and again reorganized the armed forces of Liangshan, and made every effort to instill the

idea of "loyalty to the monarch." He continuously changed the class composition of the leaders of the insurgent army and led the Liangshan insurgent army to capitulate to the feudal emperor under the excellent situation of having twice defeated Tung Kuan and thrice defeated Kao Ch'iu. He became the hired ruffian of the feudal dynasty after capitulation and sanguinarily suppressed Fang La and other peasant insurgent forces.

The comrades of the 4th squad used the law of evolution revealed by Chairman Mao to show that all capitulationists carried out traitorous activities within the revolutionary ranks and directly played the role of pawns and accomplices of the reactionary class. They penetratingly exposed and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's behavior in turning from a bourgeois democrat into a capitalist-roader, in vigorously promoting "all-round rectification," in frenziedly launching a vengeful counter-attack against the revolutionary people and in vigorously slashing at socialist new things in a vain attempt to reverse the verdict of and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution, and to restore capitalism. They said that as soon as the order for rectification was issued by modern Sung Chiang--Teng Hsiao-p'ing, there suddenly sprang up the sinister wind to reverse verdicts. In that counter-revolutionary article, "On the General Program," concocted at his instruction, a major "rectification" was called for all at once in nine respects. Everything from the economic base to the superstructure, from inside the Party to outside the Party, from the local to the central had to be "rectified." Such an all-embracing "rectification" he wanted to carry out sought to wipe out all at once Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, the results of the great cultural revolution and the superiority of the socialist system, and was essentially a bourgeois rectification against the proletariat and capitalist restoration.

In the course of linking the criticism of Water Margin with the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the Party branch of the 1st Artillery Company come to understand that the further exposure of the true features of the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang and modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing can enable us to raise our ability to discern new capitulationists and push forward the great struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and continue the revolution.

- by Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent(s) and reporters

* * *

EARTHQUAKES

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic People Is Invincible

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

following is the full text of the "people's daily" august 2 editorial entitled "a heroic people is invincible":

a strong earthquake recently occurred in the tangshan-fengnan area of hopei province and affected the tientsin-peking area. under the loving care of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee and with the energetic support and assistance of the people throughout the country, the people in the stricken area have fought heroically against the quake and won great victories in the struggle and relief work. we pay high tribute to the masses of the people and cadres who are fighting in the forefront and to all the comrades from the people's liberation army, in the medical teams and on the other fronts who are working to help the afflicted area.

chairman mao teaches us: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." the recent grave natural calamity has tested and tempered our people. the masses and cadres in the stricken area are fearless and have held their heads high in the face of the disaster which hit them with deadly force. full of confidence and militancy, they have displayed the revolutionary spirit of "man will triumph over nature"; they have speedily organized themselves to rescue people and property, made every possible effort to ensure the livelihood of the masses, worked energetically to restore production, communications and transport and waged an indomitable struggle against the grave natural calamity.

in this struggle, the masses have cared for, loved and helped one another, putting public interest before self-interest and the interest of others before their own. there are numerous moving examples of heroic deeds. some workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have laid down their lives to rescue their class brothers. leading cadres at various levels have been directing the struggle on the spot, sharing the danger and hardships of the masses. some leading comrades, though they themselves had been injured, plunged into the battle as soon as they were rescued. large numbers of commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army have rushed to the seriously afflicted places to do rescue and relief work despite the great danger. some medical

workers, regardless of their own serious wounds, have worked with perseverance to rescue the injured. with such deeds the comrades carrying on the struggle against the earthquake and doing relief work have composed a magnificent song of revolutionary heroism.

the people throughout the country, whose hearts beat in unison with those of the afflicted people, regard the difficulties of the people in the stricken area as their own. they share the wishes and concern of the afflicted people. when one place is in difficulty, help comes from all sides. top priority is given to meeting the needs of the afflicted area in manpower and materials and whatever is needed is provided. some places which were afflicted themselves have done their utmost to assist the seriously hit area though they are not asked to do so. a large number of medical teams have arrived on the spot. large quantities of medicines, food, clothing, building materials and other relief supplies are pouring into the afflicted area from all parts of the country. all this conjures up a vivid scene of nationwide unity in relief efforts, it embodies the great power of self-reliance and the lofty communist spirit of our people.

all this penetratingly shows that a heroic people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are invincible, that our socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat has immense superiority and that the conscientious study by the cadres and masses of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the restriction of bourgeois right, the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt have yielded fruitful results. led by the communist party and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, our people can surmount any difficulty and achieve any miracle. as chairman mao points out: "no difficulties can prevent people from advancing; we can drive difficulties away provided we fight against them and hold on to the end." the afflicted people said proudly: "when there is a quake, we meet it with a revolution." "no hurricane can knock us down, nor can a strong earthquake topple us. be it hurricane or quake, we shall be victorious."

at present, we should resolutely respond to the militant call of chairman mao and the party central committee, conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt in connection with the reality of class struggle and two-line struggle on various fronts, and seize new

victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work. we have the strength, confidence and ability to defeat teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and also the strength, confidence and ability to conquer the serious natural calamity. we firmly believe that, with chairman mao's revolutionary line as our guide, with leadership from the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the party committees at all levels and with the warm support of the people across the country, the people in the stricken area certainly can surmount all difficulties, rebuild their homes and continue their triumphant advance along the broad road of socialism.

Heroic Struggle of People of North China's Afflicted Tangshan Area in Relief Work against Earthquake; Great Support from Armymen, Civilians Throughout Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

under the loving concern of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee headed by him, and the strong leadership of the party organizations at all levels, the cadres and people of the earthquake afflicted tangshan-fengnan area of north china's hopei province are waging a heroic struggle in soaring revolutionary spirit against the quake.

a mighty contingent of supporters from other parts of the province and other parts of the country and units of the chinese people's liberation army engaged in relief work are working round the clock together with the local people.

the whole area is in a revolutionary atmosphere of united struggle and determination of the people to triumph over natural adversities. this demonstrates the superiority of china's socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it shows the revolutionary outlook of the chinese people who, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and advancing triumphantly in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, are dauntless and dare to surmount all difficulties in the world.

Reproduced from best available copy.

our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee showed great concern after the violent earthquake hit the tangshan-fengnan area on july 28. the party central committee immediately cabled a message of sympathy to the people of the afflicted area. this has greatly inspired them. leading members of the c.p.c. tangshan prefectural and city committees and the p.l.a. units stationed locally immediately set up a command post to lead the people in relief work against quake. the broad masses of cadres and workers of the kailuan coal mines, tangshan iron and steel company, tangshan power plant and the 422 cement plant and other factories and mines showed strong revolutionary will power as they rescued afflicted workers and their families, checked the equipment and the buildings, and worked with determination to resume production at the earliest possible date under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. an overwhelming majority of the miners at kailuan who were on night shift underground when the earthquake struck, returned to the surface safely. many people in the city are now out of danger. the worker militia of tangshan city began patrolling the streets shortly after the quake to safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat effectively.

immediately after the quake, leading members of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee led a group of cadres to the afflicted area to direct the relief work. peking, shanghai and tientsin municipalities, liaoning, shantung, honan, fukien, kiangsu, shansi and hupeh provinces, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army and army units concerned deployed their leading cadres, rescue and medical personnel and large quantities of materials to the stricken area, showing profound proletarian feelings for the people there. the people in the chinese capital who are themselves affected by the earth tremors and are keeping to their work posts and fighting the quake at the same time, adopted emergency measures to collect, manufacture and deliver large quantities of relief materials to the area. they sent a power supply equipment repair team and a dozen medical teams there. moreover, peking medical workers treated wounded people rushed to the capital from the stricken area.

in addition to sending medical teams and large amounts of relief materials, liaoning province also organized railway workers to help the afflicted area repair bridges and railways. shanghai municipality also sent within a short period of time amounts of medicine and medical apparatus, food, clothing, plastic sheets and various kinds of daily necessities to the area along with 56 medical teams made up of 800 medical workers from various medical units in shanghai.

the people of hsingtai prefecture which was stricken by earthquake in 1966, regarded assisting the afflicted area as their bounden duty. they sent large amounts of food and other materials in urgent demand to the area. an influx of personnel, grain, food, medicine, tents, cooking utensils, blankets, clothing, straw mats, roofing, timber, cement and other urgently needed materials is pouring into the area by air, water and ground channels. letters and messages of sympathy are flying in like snowflakes from all parts of the country.

the people of the afflicted area are deeply moved by the loving concern shown them by chairman mao, the party central committee and the people of various places. in tears of gratitude, they shouted: "great are heaven and earth, but still greater is the kindness of the party; deep are rivers and seas, but still deeper is class love excl." "thank chairman mao and the party central committee for the loving concern excl." "long live our great leader chairman mao excl."

many p.l.a. units took emergency measures to give all-out assistance to the people of the afflicted area.

shortly after the earthquake struck, many army units rushed to the afflicted area in pouring rain. disregarding fatigue and risking the danger of aftershocks, commanders and fighters conveyed to the local people the kind solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee. they worked side by side with them day and night in waging a tenacious struggle against the grave calamity. everywhere, armymen and civilians worked shoulder to shoulder to triumph over the effects of the quake. the commanders and fighters chose to work wherever the work was heavier and the danger greater. they devised a hundred and one ways to rescue every injured and tried in every possible way to help the local people surmount difficulties brought about by the calamity. surmounting various kinds of difficulties, they made prompt delivery of relief materials, restored tele-communications, repaired railways, highways, and bridges and reinforced the reservoirs. many commanders and fighters have fought on the forefront for several days and nights on end. deeply moved by this, the afflicted people praised the soldiers of the people as "kinsmen sent by chairman mao" and "men of unyielding integrity who fear neither hardship nor death."

support and assistance coming from far and near have provided favourable conditions for the relief work in tangshan prefecture. people in the earthquake afflicted area have been given accommodations. the several thousand medical workers rushed to the seriously afflicted places in tangshan have given first-

aid treatment to the injured. the railways, highways, water and electricity supplies and tele-communications damaged by the quake are being restored step by step.

anti-quake relief work in the rural districts of tangshan prefecture is well underway under the leadership of party organizations at various levels.

urder the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and with all-out support and assistance from the people throughout the country, the people of the tangshan-fengnan area are showing strong militant spirit and are full of confidence that "man's determination will conquer nature." the workers of the tangshan iron and steel company have aptly declared: "nothing in the world can frighten us, even if the skies should fall and the earth should crumble. we will not bow even to the force of an avalanche. the bigger the earthquake, the stronger our determination to rebuild our homes on the basis of self-reliance." the broad masses of cadres and people said, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of party organizations at all levels, we are determined to take class struggle as the key link and deepen the great struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. we will be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win the victory of the anti-quake relief work.

Tientsin Bakery Restored to Full Operation 32 Hours After Quake

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 2, 1976)

tientsin's biggest bakery producing biscuits was restored to full operation 32 hours after the strong earthquake occurred early on the morning of july 28. the cadres and workers at the factory displayed the revolutionary spirit of "man will triumph over nature" in the pace of the danger and difficulties caused by the quake. the factory is now producing 300 tons of biscuits a day, similar to the rate before the quake, to meet the needs in tientsin and quake-stricken tangshan.

in ten minutes after the quake, the factory's party branch secretary, chiao cheng-fa, rushed to the plant though his house had been damaged and he himself injured. soon other members of the branch committee also arrived. a party branch meeting was held immediately

and three work teams were set up, one for political and ideological work, another for restoring production and still another for looking after the life of workers and their families.

the next morning, the party branch called a meeting of all cadres, communist party and youth league members, and other workers, stressing the political significance of prompt restoration of biscuit production. this won the ready support of the workers. they put the needs of the people in the quake-stricken area above their own difficulties. though there were still aftershocks, the workers calmly dealt with possible dangers and got all the machines back into operation by noon. many workers volunteered to stay on after shift.

the message of sympathy from the central committee of the chinese communist party stimulated the workers' zeal. the leading cadres worked alongside the workers while directing production. a shock brigade composed of over 40 cadres, party and youth league members and veteran workers was formed to cope with emergencies. they live and eat in the bakery. communist party member pai ju-ting and others have taken the lead in safeguarding the bakery against dangers caused by the quake. many women workers stood fast at their posts after making proper arrangements for their children.

Reproduced from best available copy.

ARMY DAY

Peking Press Marks Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

to mark the 49th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, all peking papers today frontpage a large portrait of our great leader chairman mao in army uniform. two slogans in red on the right of the names of the papers read: "celebrate the 'august 1' army day excl." and "advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl."

on the right of chairman mao's portrait are these quotations from him: "class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." "we need a correct marxist military line as well as a correct marxist political line." "if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"

under the headline "deepening criticism of teng promotes preparedness against war, army and people unite in border defence", the "people's daily" frontpages a report which says: people's liberation army frontier guards stationed in the ili prefecture of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china and commanders and fighters of the units stationed on the off-shore islands along the fukien front in southeast china have joined the local people in deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, worked in close unity with them in the local work of socialist construction, and made contributions in defending the socialist motherland in collaboration with the local militia.

the paper devotes its entire third page to several articles under the general banner headline "whole nation should learn from p.l.a., p.l.a. should learn from people of whole country". they describe how the armymen are intensifying their study movement, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, resolutely implementing chairman mao's line on army building, carrying forward the army's glorious tradition and serving the people wholeheartedly.

a set of photographs printed on the fourth page of the "people's daily" reflects the new advances made by the "good eighth company on nanking road" in developing itself by taking class struggle as the key link and in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping.

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Armymen Stationed in Northwest China Prefecture
Criticize Teng Hsiao-ping, Combat Revisionism

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 1, 1976)

commanders
and fighters of the frontier unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the anti-revisionist outpost of ili prefecture in northwest china's sinkiang are deepening their struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism by combining their criticism of teng hsiao-ping with criticism of the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

the commanders and fighters are intensifying their study of marxist-leninist theory and conducting mass revolutionary criticism. they pointed out: "teng hsiao-ping represents not only the interests and demands of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party but also the reactionary ambition of imperialists and the soviet revisionist social-imperialists who try to turn china into their colony." the mass revolutionary criticism helps the commanders and fighters raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and greatly fire their revolutionary enthusiasm of fighting to defend the motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

commanders of the frontier outposts who work hard in the snowy highlands joined the guards at various patrol points in study and criticism of teng hsiao-ping as well as in patrol duty. large numbers of new soldiers have become staunch frontier guards.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor death, the frontier guards carried out military training while continuing patrol duties. guards of the frontier outpost in the alatau mountain carried out strict training in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". they persisted in hand grenade throwing and target practice against the wind and observing targets against the sun and glittering snow. their tactical and technical standards are constantly improving. outstanding successes have been achieved in various types of training in the first half of this year.

in the current anti-right deviationist struggle. the commanders and fighters join the local people of various nationalities in studying marxist-leninist theory and criticized teng hsiao-ping. this strengthens revolutionary unity and joint army-civilian defence.

the commanders and fighters consciously implement the party's national policy, strictly observe "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and support the socialist construction in the border areas.

among the outstanding units are a frontier outpost and a weather forecasting station. the outpost often sends leading cadres and guards to help the station with militia training and carry out joint army-civilian defence. the weather station helps the outpost with construction and gives the outpost weather forecasts. they have established profound friendship and become more united in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping. they support each other and are determined to turn the border area into a staunch fortress in combating and preventing revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Centenarian Criticizes Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 2, 1976)

"to my mind, the socialist system is best and the great cultural revolution fine."

this opinion was expressed by chao shih-heng, a 105-year-old peasant woman, in a recent letter to the "people's daily" in which she used her personal experience of the past to criticize teng hsiao-ping's crimes of stirring up the right deviationist wind and negating the great cultural revolution.

she said: "the 78 years i lived through several governments in the old society were years of misery. i'm very clear which was the good period and which the bad."

shao shih-heng, a former poor peasant, is a commune member in the liufang production brigade of tahsin county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

speaking of the changes brought about by the great cultural revolution, she said: "i hardly need mention the changes in our brigade where the poor and lower-middle peasants eat infinitely better food and wear infinitely better clothes than in the old society. but i want to point out that the relations between 'officials' and masses are altogether different from the past."

"nowadays, officials are not like officials but like ordinary people. they come often to the countryside to work and study with the poor and lower-middle peasants and also criticize capitalism with us. i remember a middle-aged man once came to visit me. he was barefoot and wore a jacket made of home-spun cloth. he came in and had a chat, inquired into our needs and helped me feed the pigs. at that time i did not know who he was. my great grandson later came home from work and told me that the man was none other than the secretary of the county party committee. this reminded me of many things. i remembered how the county magistrates used to ride roughshod over the people. that was of course several decades ago. but even in the years immediately before the great cultural revolution, some of the cadres, influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, rarely turned up in the countryside. and when they did, they never stayed long, never went deep among the masses to talk to them or share their joys and sorrows."

the letter went on, "thanks to the great cultural revolution launched and led by chairman mao himself, tremendous changes have since taken place."

chao shih-heng concluded: "now, i live a very happy life. though i am old, i am still in good health. i do some light work in the daytime and in the evening i often study with my children. we poor and lower-middle peasants will never forget what our great leader chairman mao has done for the people."

PLA AIRMEN

More PLA Fliers of Minority Nationalities Trained in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

a group of the people's liberation army airmen of minority nationalities have been trained with the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china. the group includes fighter plane pilots and transport fliers, each doing his part for national defence and the socialist construction.

this group of new fliers began their training in the aviation academy at the beginning of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974. they came from either the foothills of the himalayas, the di chu river basin on the chinghai plateau, or the aletai grassland. they are of uighur, khazak, khalkhas, sibo, monba, tibetan, tu, hui, chiang and mongolian nationalities, averaging 20 years of age. among them, the khalkhas, sibo, tibetan and monba fliers are the first pilots of the nationalities to be trained.

prior to the enlistment, these fliers were outstanding youth or red guards during the great proletarian cultural revolution. since in the aviation academy, they have conscientiously studied marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works, played an active part in criticizing revisionism and steadily heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

logod, son of a tibetan emancipated serf, persisted in his study in the two years at the academy, sparing no effort in making up his weak points owing to low literacy level. he read whatever was required in marxist-leninist studies, and with the marxist principles he mastered, waged vehement criticism on revisionism and firm struggle against teng hsiao-ping. he was awarded a merit, third class.

uighur pilot wublikazim was elected member of the party branch committee of his squadron for his diligence in the training course and for marked progress in marxist study. since the struggle to beat back the right deviationist trend and the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, he has become even more assiduous in study. he attended a meeting convened by the airforce headquarters to study chairman mao's recent important instructions and exchange experience in furthering the criticism of teng hsiao-ping as a representative of the minority fliers. his speech was warmly received at the meeting.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Shanghai Sets New Record for Semi-Annual Industrial Output Value

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1976)

total industrial output value of shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, hit an all time high in the first six months of this year. the city's industry made new progress in july.

during that period big machine tools, metallurgical equipment, steam turbine generators, high pressure pumps, big blowers, chemical engineering equipment and motor cars turned out in shanghai rose anywhere from ten to 70 per cent. the highest rate of increase was treble the same 1975 period. the semi-annual output value of sixtyone kinds of products of principal machinery and electrical machinery was over-fulfilled.

output of tractors, highly potent pesticides with low toxicity and other serve agriculture products increased by at least 23 per cent. more and better wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras, television sets and other products of light industry were turned out. output of soda ash, methyl alcohol and other basic chemicals increased by 29.7 and 48.6 percent compared with the same 1975 period. output value for instruments and meters and the textile industry and of handicrafts made new advances.

these achievements were attained, thanks to the impetus of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt initiated and led by chairman mao. in this great struggle, shanghai workers and cadres have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production. revolutionary mass criticism is conducted in workshops, construction sites, docks, railway stations and everywhere. this struggle has aroused the workers' socialist enthusiasm.

in the first half of this year, a large number of rank-and-file workers in shanghai's industrial and communications enterprises were promoted to leading posts at various levels in charge of enterprise management. the cadres go to workshops and work brigades to join the workers in physical labour, study and criticizing the bourgeoisie. they learn from the workers, restrict bourgeois right and identify themselves with ordinary working people. many factories have made it a system for cadres to

put in more than 100 workdays every year on the factory floor. these measures have strengthened worker leadership in factories, improved relations between cadres and workers and promoted production.

. the struggle against the right deviationist attempt has given fresh impetus to new socialist things including extensive cooperation between different trades, factories and workshops. the wristwatch industry, which has a fairly long history here, has helped the new camera industry build special sets of equipment. the shanghai no. 3 machine tool plant has sent cadres and experienced workers to help transform old equipment in the shanghai bearings plant. working in collaboration with the workers there, they succeeded in ironing out the major technical hitches and considerably increased the production of bearings.

china electric appliances plant in shanghai turns out electric wires of varying thicknesses. production of the thicker varieties which is less labour-consuming is more profitable than making the finer ones. in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping, the workers of the plant deepened the criticism of putting profit in command and took further measures to increase the output of finer varieties of wire which the state needed urgently.

shanghai shipbuilders condemned teng hsiao-ping for joining liu shao-chi in pushing the revisionist line, "it's better to buy or, still better, to charter ships than to build them", in an attempt to strangle china's shipbuilding industry at birth.

owing to this revisionist line, shanghai built only one ship of the 10,000-ton range in the 17 pre-cultural revolution years. the criticism of this revisionist line during the cultural revolution led to the rapid progress of shanghai's shipbuilding industry. fortyfive ships of the 10,000-ton range were built in 1966-75 and another five were launched in the first six months of this year.

mass criticism of such revisionist trash spread by teng hsiao-ping as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace has stimulated technical innovations. among the more than 20,000 innovations made in january-may this year are 2,100 new techniques, technological processes, machines and other products up to advanced standard. these include an 8-metre-long roller grinding machine, a large plastics-pouring machine, a computer-controlled 16-route meter-rectifying machine, a new x-ray flaw detector and high-tension d.c. power transmission.

COAL FIELD DRILLS

China Turning Out 1,500-Meter Deep Coal Field Drills

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 1, 1976)

china's first coal field drill with a reach of 1,500 metres is now in serial production after more than five months of successful operation.

a product of self-reliance, the drill is being turned out by the shihchiachuang coal mining machinery plant in north china's hopei province.

trial operation at the kailuan coal mine and a prospecting zone in northeast china's kirin province proved successful. the drill proved safe and reliable in operation and can be taken apart easily for maintenance. it will facilitate the tapping of the latent potential of old mines and in-depth prospecting for coal fields.

the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping has aroused the enthusiasm of the workers working on the project. a three-in-one combination group from the shihchiachuang coal mining machinery plant comprising workers, cadres and technicians interviewed coal miners and prospecting workers in the process of making the drill.

OBITUARIES

Noted Chinese Composer Ma Ko Dies in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

comrade ma ko, member of the chinese communist party, well-known composer, head of the leading group of the china opera theatre and editor-in-chief of the magazine "people's music", died of illness on july 27, 1976 in peking at the age of 58.

a memorial meeting for comrade ma ko was held on july 30 in the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. attending the meeting were hao liang and yuan shui-pai, vice-ministers of culture, and comrade ma ko's friends and relatives.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

China-Albania Friendship People's Commune
Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 1, 1976)

the delegation of the china-albania friendship people's commune left here yesterday for home after concluding a friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kristaq kule, vice-minister of agriculture; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and others.

fan cheng-tso, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

earlier the delegation was honoured at receptions given separately by themie thomai, albanian minister of agriculture, and han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

during its stay in albania, the delegation visited factories and agricultural cooperatives in tirana, berat, gjinokaster, fieri, shkodra and durres districts. the chinese guests were accorded a rousing welcome by local leading members, workers and members of agricultural cooperatives. when it visited the albanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative in berat district, the chinese delegation had cordial talks with the cooperative's cadres and members and joined the latter in labour.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President Seretse Khama of Botswana Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1976)

president and lady seretse khama and the other distinguished guests from botswana visited the malu people's commune in chiating county on the outskirts of shanghai this morning. they were accorded a warm welcome by county leaders and peasants of the commune.

president and lady khama made an inspection tour of fields, an irrigation station, a live-stock farm, a commune-run factory and a clinic. they were invited by commune members to be guests at their homes. hosts and guests had cordial conversations.

since independence, botswana has made positive efforts to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy. the government has called on the people to work hard to increase grain output so as to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in grain.

the distinguished guests inquired in detail about agricultural production in the commune and said they were greatly impressed by the commune's all-round development of farming, live-stock breeding, side-line production and fishery, its grain output increase year by year and improvement of the commune members' living standard by implementing the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development."

president and lady khama and their party went boating on the whangpoo river in the afternoon and attended a sports exhibition in the evening.

the distinguished botswana guests were accompanied respectively on the visit and boat excursion and at the sports show by yeh fei, minister of communications, and ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

President and Lady Khama Arrive in
Changsha from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 2, 1976)

people in changsha, capital of hunan province, gave a warm welcome to seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests as they arrived here from shanghai by special plane today on a friendly visit.

president and lady khama were accompanied by yeh fei, minister of communications. they were warmly welcomed at the airport which flew the national flags of china and botswana by chang ping-hua, first vice-chairman, and li chen-chun, hu yung and yeh wei-tung, vice-chairmen, of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and chi shou-liang, chairman of the changsha city revolutionary committee, as well as two thousand local people.

when the distinguished guests went round to meet the welcoming crowds gathered at the airport, children sang and danced while other people waved bouquets and streamers and shouted slogans of welcome. the airport was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the guests in the evening. chang ping-hua made a toast at the banquet. he said: we are very happy that president and lady khama have come to visit hunan, the native province of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in china, and have brought the profound friendship of the botswana people. this is a great encouragement to the people of our province.

in his toast, president khama said: we are very happy indeed to be in this historic province paying homage to the name of a great leader, a great revolutionary and a great freedom fighter. this is the city in which chairman mao spent his early years not only persuing his study but also preparing for the transformation of his country and for the realization of the unity of its people.

he said that it was the great wish of the botswana people that "the friendship which exists between our two peoples should grow from strength to strength for our mutual benefit as well as for the benefit of all the struggling masses of the third world."

president khama and other distinguished botswana guests visited a porcelain factory and the hunan provincial museum here today.

upon their departure from shanghai earlier today, president and lady khama were seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: "European Security Conference" Is "European Insecurity Conference"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

a whole year has elapsed since the "european security conference" closed in helsinki.

useful lessons by negative example drawn from the conference make the people realize still more vividly the danger of the kremlin's sham detente and real expansion.

moscow has used "the european security conference", a product of the munich trend in the west, as a tool for contention with washington over europe. the new tsars' imperialist ambitions have become more unquenchable since the helsinki conference.

actuated by hegemonic ambitions and encouraged by the policy of appeasement pursued by some people in the west, the soviet union, in its contention for europe with the united states in the past year, stepped up its expansion and threats against west europe from all directions ranging from the combination of encirclement in roundabout ways and frontal attacks and a pincer attack of military pressure and political offensive. facts eloquently show that the "european security conference" is actually a "european insecurity conference".

the soviet union has tightened its strategic encirclement of west europe militarily. there was a marked escalation of war preparations and expansion by the soviet union in waters close to europe. a large number of naval vessels were added to the several soviet fleets deployed in waters off north europe and the mediterranean. what warrants particular vigilance is the sailing of the aircraft carrier "kiev", the first of its kind in the soviet union, to the mediterranean from the black sea

recently. acting recklessly through their frequent exercises from the barents sea, the baltic sea and the north sea to the atlantic in the north and from the mediterranean to the atlantic in the south, soviet fleets are ready to encircle west europe in full battle array from the sea and gain contro. of the strategic sea lane between europe and america. in the middle east and north africa, the soviet revisionists seize every opportunity to carry out machinations and step up subversive activities in seeking for new military bases. they have further expanded their military forces along the red sea to strengthen soviet strategic position on the european flank. in its contention for this flank, the soviet union moved southwards from north africa in the hope of seizing europe's strategic rear area, and cut off from southern africa the west's oil transport line and the strategic passage of the south atlantic. the armed intervention in angola is an important measure taken by the new tsars for the realization of this strategy.

since the conclusion of the helsinki conference, the kremlin has also accelerated its arms expansion and war preparations on the european continent. it desperately wrested all-round military superiority from the west and rapidly increased the military offensive capabilities of the soviet union and the warsaw treaty organization as a whole.

during the period under review, the soviet union has continued to increase its rocket projectors deployed in europe and greatly expanded there its ground and air forces. according to figures issued by western military research departments, in the six months ending this spring, the soviet union sent about 100,000 troops to central europe, almost the total number of troops it sent in the three years and more between autumn 1971 and early 1975. immediately after the conclusion of the european security conference, it brought into effect a plan to replace the weapons and equipment of its armed forces, arming its army and airforce in europe with offensive armaments of new types. the scale of the replacement exceeded those of the previous years. west european public opinion expressed concern over such a situation. it pointed out that the soviet ground force and tactical air force in europe have been made so offensive that they are able to launch a surprise attack on west europe.

with its military strength as a support, the soviet military threat, political pressure and diplomatic offensive directed against western europe became more unbridled and menacing. before the ink on the final act of the "european security conference" was dry, the soviet union sent helicopters in august

Reproduced from best available copy.

1975 to intrude into the air space of the spitsbergen islands to encroach upon the sovereignty of norway. last september, the soviet union made guided missile tests for the first time in the barents sea including the disputed sea area between the soviet union and norway so as to impose pressure on norway before the holding of soviet-norwegian negotiations on the demarcation of the continental shelf of the barents sea. last october, the soviet union signed with east germany a so-called "treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" which virtually erased the stipulation in the final act of the "european security conference" that frontiers can be changed "by peaceful means" and stressed "the unchangeability of the frontiers" between the two german states. this is an attempt to perpetuate the division of germany and an open demonstration to the west. later when the french and west german presidents visited the soviet union, the kremlin again brought pressure to bear on them, demanding that france change her stand on the disarmament issue and attacking by innuendo the west german president's statement on the unification of germany.

in order to establish and expand its hegemony in europe, the soviet union tightened its control over the eastern europe in the past year in a bid to thwart the western attempt to infiltrate into its sphere of influence by making use of the clauses in the "third basket" of the final act of the "european security conference". at the same time, taking advantage of the contradictions between the western countries, it tried by hook or by crook to saw discord among them, undermine the union of western europe and alienate it from the united states. furthermore, it backed and instigated the revisionist parties of a number of west european countries to "unfold strategic offensives" by taking advantage of "all cracks" arising from the economic crisis and political turmoil in these countries so as to coordinate from within with the political offensives launched by moscow.

as the forces calling for confrontation with the soviet expansion are growing steadily in the west, the kremlin launched one propaganda campaign after another in the past year in an attempt to silence the voices raised by these forces to increase defence efforts and vigilance in face of the soviet menace. either mrs. m. thatcher, leader of the conservative party of britain, or leo tindemans, prime minister of belgium, either guy mery, french chief of staff of the armed forces, or prominent personages of the ruling or opposition parties in west germany -- all those who had exposed the soviet "detente" fraud and demanded strengthening of national -- defence were attacked by moscow in name. the soviet

revisionists, swelling with arrogance, accused one as "enemy of detente" and another as "cold war element".

while frantically boosting their own military budget, the new tsars nevertheless preached that "detente" has made the western expansion of armament "groundless" and incited some people in western europe to exert pressure on their governments to cut down the military budget. not long ago, the soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev went so far as to exert pressure directly on the authorities of the western countries by saying openly: "those who acquiesce in the campaign by the anti-detente forces" "are taking a grave responsibility upon themselves". moreover, the soviet union went to such lengths as interfering in the internal affairs of west germany by making a "government statement" last may. waving the baton of "war", the "statement" wants west germany to consider its "future and destiny" in an attempt to compel it to pursue a policy in keeping with the interest of the soviet union and submit docilely to its manipulation.

moscow succeeded in calling "the european security conference" after years of painstaking efforts. but it has throughly exposed the nature of the conference by its own actions in the past year. a thin layer of "detente" and "security" laboriously created by moscow has gone with the wind as a result of its armament expansion and war preparations and its frenzied offensive against western europe. its insolent reproach has failed to cow the west european political circles. on the contrary, it has made the western europe to see ever more clearly the threat posed by the soviet union and take a firmer attitude towards it.

it is very clear that the year since the conclusion of the helsinki conference is a year of increasing war danger, a year of the obvious bankruptcy of the soviet sham detente. it is also a year in which the kremlin has made use of the munich trend in the west but sounded the death knell of this trend by its own action. the objective reality in europe in the past year has further laid bare the falsehood of the new tsars' "detente", taught the people by negative example and hastened their awakening.

CHINA AND INDIAN OCEAN

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Strive for Establishment of Peace Zone in Indian Ocean

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1976)

five years have elapsed since the 26th u.n. general assembly session passed the resolution on the "declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone" put forth by sri lanka and 12 other countries. over the past five years, the littoral countries in the indian ocean have made consistent efforts for the implementation of the resolution. the proposal for the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean has won broad support from more and more countries and international public opinion. the u.n. general assembly sessions in the past few years reaffirmed in their related resolutions the principle regarding the peace zone in the indian ocean. but warships of the two superpowers are running amuck in the restless ocean and the tranquility of the countries and people there has been deeply disturbed. the proposal relating to the peace zone in the indian ocean has not yet been realized.

why does the resolution remain as words on paper? from where comes the obstruction to its implementation? just as public opinion in asian and african countries pointed out once and again in recent years, the obstruction comes from the two hegemonic powers: the soviet union and the united states. it is exactly the two superpowers that have desperately obstructed and sabotaged the realization of this proposal. they have been scrambling for world hegemony, turning a calm indian ocean into a mess. they have been acting against the principle and spirit of the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean.

soviet vessels intruded into the indian ocean as early as 1968. the next year, the soviet navy formed its indian ocean detachment and usually kept about 10 naval vessels on the ocean.

in december 1971 when the situation in south asia became tumultuous, soviet and u.s. warships intensified their cruise on the indian ocean, threatening each other.

when the middle east war broke out in 1973, soviet warships on the indian ocean once increased to more than thirty and later they remained over 20.

in july 1974, the soviet union sailed its helicopter carrier "leningrad" into the indian ocean for the first time. this year, the number of ship days of soviet

warships on the indian ocean reached over 8,000, six times that in 1968 or four times that of u.s. warships in the ocean.

this year, the number of soviet warships on the indian ocean again increased to more than 30 and there are dozens of "fishing trawlers" equipped with electronic equipment for reconnaissance.

the united states has also strengthened its military activities on the indian ocean to vie with the soviet union. in 1972, the u.s. defence department expanded the scope of the command of the u.s. pacific fleet to the indian ocean and its adjacent sea area. the united states began in 1973 to send warships to make irregular cruises on the indian ocean, several of which were taken by fleets including aircraft carriers. then in 1974, the united states openly declared the expansion of the diego garcia military base on the indian ocean. the ship days of the u.s. navy on the indian ocean in 1975 reached more than 2,000, showing a remarkable increase over 1968.

the soviet military expansion on the indian ocean has exceeded that of the united states with the constant presence of a soviet fleet formed by cruisers equipped with guided missiles, destroyers and nuclear submarines. the chieftain of the soviet revisionists brezhnev, referring to the indian ocean issue, deliberately evaded the superpowers' military expansion on the indian ocean, but only harped on foreign military bases. he said: "the soviet union has never had, and now has no intention whatever of building military bases in the indian ocean ... and we call on the united states to take the same stand." his intention is to divert international public opinion from soviet military presence to u.s. military bases in the indian ocean. he was lying when he said that the soviet union has no intention of building military bases in the indian ocean. the soviet union has obtained the right to use some ports on the indian ocean which are military bases in disguise. furthermore, the central issue does not lie in the number of soviet military bases abroad but in the increase of soviet naval strength. this has been admitted even by commander-in-chief of the soviet navy gorshkov. he wrote in his book "the might of the state on the sea" that the soviet union "has found a way to overcome the difficulties caused by our vessels' long separation from their bases through engineering, technical and designing plans which make it possible for the vessels to stay in the ocean for a long time."

the indian ocean with rich natural resources is of strategic importance. the old tsar, peter the great, declared with ambition that "russia will put the whole world under its military and economic

domination once it gets access directly to the indian ocean." gorshkov recently asserted, "the indian ocean is the access linking the soviet harbours in the black and the baltic seas with those in the fareast." obviously the new tsars attempt to control the indian ocean: from a channel from the black sea and the baltic sea through the indian ocean to the soviet far east coastal area, and regard the important indian ocean as a flank in their contention with the united states in europe.

no wonder the soviet union is so deeply displeased at the proposition of a peace zone in the indian ocean. since sri lanka and other countries put forth the proposal to declare the indian ocean as a peace zone, the soviet union has refused, on the pretext of "freedom of navigation on the high seas", to vote for this proposition at the past u.n. general assembly sessions. but from the beginning of this year, the kremlin, all of a sudden, changed its tune and showed an "eagerness" to this proposition. the soviet officials made speeches or wrote articles, expressing "sympathy" or "support" again and again, as if they had not showed the slightest opposition to this proposal nor disturbed the tranquility in the indian ocean area. the obvious pirates consciously adopted the guise of "eager philanthropists". their own words have exposed their own tricks. brezhnev said early this year that the soviet union had no intention of building military bases in that ocean, and called on the united states to take the same stand. the soviet paper "the red star" noted in may: "peace here can be consolidated ... only by liquidating the u.s. military bases (in the indian ocean)". the purpose of the new tsars is to cover with cries of "support" the daily military expansion in the indian ocean, and focus the attention of the people of various countries on opposition to the u.s. military bases, without opposing soviet military expansion. by so doing, the soviet union can maintain its position for further expansion and use the strength of public opinion in various countries to force its rival to leave the indian ocean. then it can dominate this area by itself.

however, the awakening asian and african countries and peoples have seen through the soviet wolfish ambition. the final communique adopted at the meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries held in algiers last june stresses that "the non-aligned countries must cooperate closely to prevent all peace zones, particularly the indian ocean, from becoming the site of big power rivalry, and to eliminate the presence of all foreign air and naval forces threatening the littoral countries, security and international peace." this fully demonstrates the firm will of the non-aligned and other third world countries and is no doubt

a powerful rebuttal to the fallacy of the new tsars that they oppose only military bases but not military expansion. the soviet and u.s. contention is the source of intranquillity in the indian ocean. the two superpowers are the stumbling-block to the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean. there is no peace and tranquillity in the indian ocean so long as the two superpowers do not withdraw their military forces and dismantle their military bases. the non-aligned and other third world countries are strengthening unity, heightening their vigilance, persisting in the protracted struggle and fighting to frustrate the superpowers' schemes, drive soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism out of the indian ocean and realize the establishment of a peace zone in the indian ocean.

CHINA AND IRAN

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

princess ashraf pahlavi of iran and the other distinguished iranian guests accompanying her concluded their official visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy here, his wife and embassy officials.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 1, 1976)

the philippine cultural delegation wound up its performance tour of hangchow and left for shanghai by train this morning.

the delegation gave a performance in the great hall of the people here yesterday evening to a rousing welcome from some 2,000 people. among those attending were chang tzu-shih, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow city revolutionary committee, and other leading members of local departments concerned.

joining their company were chairman isabel santos and co-chairman laura gorospe of the philippine cultural delegation and diplomatic officials of the philippine embassy in peking.

the philippine pangkat kawayan bamboo orchestra and the bayanihan dance troupe presented a programme of music and dance items with strong national flavour, which drew warm applause from the audience.

prior to the performance, chang tzu-shih met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with chairman isabel santos and co-chairman laura gorospe of the philippine cultural delegation.

at the end of the performance, chang tzu-shih and other leading members of departments concerned mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes in congratulation of their success. the chekiang provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the artistes with a basket of flowers.

arriving here from tientsin on the afternoon of july 29, the delegation was honoured at a reception given by the amity association branch in the evening and a performance given by the chekiang provincial song and dance ensemble and school children in the city.

during their stay in hangchow, artistes on the cultural delegation had discussions with their colleagues from the chekiang provincial song and dance ensemble, visited a primary school and viewed scenic spots and places of historical interest around the west lake.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Signed Article of Jen-min Jih-pao: "What Conclusions To Be Drawn from Developments One Year After 'CESC'?"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1976)

the "people's daily" published a signed article on august 1 entitled: "what conclusions to be drawn from the developments one year after 'the conference on european security and cooperation'?" following are excerpts from the article:

one year has elapsed since the conclusion of the so-called "conference on european security and cooperation". changes in the situation of europe as a whole in the past year show that the situation there has become more unstable and the threat facing the west european countries has become more serious because of the intensifying contention between the two superpowers, especially because of the stepped-up arms expansion and war preparations of soviet social-imperialism. the basic contradictions of europe have further sharpened, and the fundamental situation in europe has not changed. the final documents of "cesc" concocted in helsinki a year ago are nothing but pieces of paper. the so-called "conference on european security" is actually a conference of european insecurity. the european countries are still facing the task of waging a serious struggle against hegemonism and for safeguarding independence and security.

what a hue and cry the soviet revisionists had made about the "cesc" just before and after the holding of the conference last year excl. they asserted that the helsinki conference marked a "new phase of detente" and had ushered in "the dawn of peace and cooperation" in europe. while they swore that they would work "consistently" to "set an example in implementing the agreements of the all european conference", they have acted quite differently.

it is precisely in the year after the "cesc" that the soviet revisionists have kept on building up their armed forces on the border of central europe to increase their military pressure there. both in the military confrontation and in the verbal war on the conference table, the soviet revisionists have tried to maintain and enhance their military superiority over the west.

it is also in this period that the soviet revisionists have exerted heavier and heavier pressure on northern europe, increasing their military buildup near the nordic area and steadily expanding the scope of their

military activities there in an attempt to control the passages from the baltic sea and the barents sea to the atlantic.

in this year too, the soviet revisionists have conspicuously intensified their aggressive offensive in southern europe and the mediterranean sea. they have established a south european command within the warsaw pact organization. the number of their warships in the mediterranean has increased to more than 70. they fished in troubled waters in some south european countries by taking advantage of and meddling in the unstable political situation and national disputes of these countries with a view to stabbing at the "soft underbelly" of western europe and, in coordination with their offensive in northern europe, forming a pincer movement against western europe from the south and the north.

it is also in this past year that the soviet revisionists rushed for strategic points in the middle east and africa, another flank of europe. only a few months after the "cesc", the soviet revisionists drew their swords in angola in an attempt to threaten the sea route between western europe and the u.s. and establish control over the south atlantic. recently, they have been busily trying to influence some mid-east countries and enlarge its sphere of influence in that part of the world by taking advantage of the chaotic situation in lebanon.

in a word, in the year after the "cesc" the soviet revisionists have carried out frenzied war preparations and ceaselessly increased its menace against europe, combining infiltration and peripheral movements with a step-by-step strategic encirclement from the exterior. the so-called "new phase of detente" is nothing but a "new phase" of soviet expansion.

the soviet expansion and threat against europe in the year past were carried out amidst the strains of the "detente" lullaby. facts show that the "detente" preached by the soviet revisionists is merely a tactic to cover up their arms build-up and war preparation, their expansion in western europe and their scramble for hegemony with the united states.

in launching the "detente" smoke-screen, the soviet revisionists tried to accomplish their military superiority by disarming the west politically and psychologically.

under the pretext of "detente" they resorted to intrigues of various kinds to sow discord among the west european countries in an attempt to hold back the trend of european union. flaunting the banner of "cooperation of all europe", they tried in every

way to squeeze u.s. influence out of western europe and establish supremacy over the entire continent by wooing the west european countries and infiltrating them.

by means of so-called "trade exchanges", "cooperation for mutual benefit" and so on, the soviet revisionists have acquired much capital, loans and technology and equipment to ease their own economic difficulties, speed up the arms build-up and increase their military strength.

obviously, in the eyes of the soviet union, "detente" is a means of offensive, an invisible knife for murder. "detente" imposes no restraint on the soviet revisionists' expansion, still less on their wild ambition to dominate europe. to try to curb the soviet revisionists with "detente" or to think that they would be satisfied with their "organic ties" with eastern europe without attacking western europe, as the "sonnenfeldt doctrine" alleges, constitutes a policy of appeasement which has been proved to be an illusion by the soviet acts of expansion in the past year. so long as the soviet union continues to harbour ambition for european domination, there could never be tranquillity in europe.

in face of the fierce contention between the two superpowers in europe and the threat of soviet expansion, in what way can the european countries safeguard and guarantee their independence and security: to seek security through struggle or to hope for momentary ease through compromise?

it is understandable that the peoples of europe, having suffered from two world wars, should cherish a strong desire for peace and security in europe. but desire is no reality. for all their strong desire on the eve of the second world war to prevent a war of aggression and safeguard their security, they had to pay dearly for the policy of appeasement pursued by chamberlain and his like, which, instead of bringing about peace, whetted the insatiable greed of hitler. today, the soviet social-imperialists are following the footsteps of the german fascists. the brezhnev clique proves to be more greedy and ambitious than hitler. yet a trend of appeasement is discernible in the past year among some political figures in the west. in this sense, the "csce" is not only a fraud of the soviet revisionists, but also an outcome of the munich trend in the west.

the people are the master of history. the destiny of europe is in the hands of the european people. facts over the past year after the helsinki conference show that the conference did not and could not solve the problem of european security, still less could peace and security in europe be guaranteed by agreements

on paper. the only reliable way to cope with the aggressive soviet expansion is to heighten vigilance, strengthen unity and be well prepared for resolute struggle.

today, many west european countries, including those small nations adhering to neutrality, are vigorously enhancing their strength against aggression and for safeguarding their independence and security.

the sabre-rattling soviet social-imperialists are strong in appearance but weak inside, and are beset with difficulties. they are nothing to be afraid of. they stretch their tentacles everywhere in europe, bullying its people. they will thus inevitably arouse stronger resistance among the european people. so long as the awakening of the european peoples continue and so long as they strengthen their unity and struggle, the soviet social-imperialist ambition for european domination is doomed to ignominious failure.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1976)

ridha klibi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the tunisian republic to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Denounces South African Regime's Armed Attack against Zambia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 31, 1976)

the united nations security council adopted a resolution yesterday afternoon, strongly condemning the south african racist regime's armed attack against the republic of zambia.

the council expressed grave concern over the racist regime's repeated hostile acts violating zambia's sovereignty and impairing its air space and territorial integrity.

the council reaffirmed its support for the struggle of the namibian people to liberate their country from the south african racist regime's illegal occupation.

the resolution was adopted by 14 votes. the united states abstained.

during the council's debate from july 27 to 30 on the question, many third world countries' representatives strongly condemned the new crimes committed by the vorster racist regime against the zambian people. they expressed support for the just struggle of the south african people for national liberation. they also expressed their admiration and support for the zambian government and people's assistance to the liberation cause of the south african people.

opening the debate, zambian foreign minister said that the recent blatant and flagrant violation of zambia's territorial integrity by the south african racist regime should be strongly condemned by the security council and the entire international community.

he noted that the vorster regime intended to change zambia's policy towards the liberation of southern africa and to put an end to the zambian support for the liberation movements. "i wish to categorically state that these acts of aggression have only made us more united and more resolute in our support for the liberation movements," he said.

the representative of benin condemned the south african racists' repeated aggression against zambia. he said that there could be no dialogue with the vorster-smith clique. any strategy based on so-called peaceful negotiations was contrary to the interest of the peoples of the region.

the somalian representative said that the south african racist regime's aggression against zambia was an arrogant challenge to the organization of african unity and to the international community.

the egyptian representative said that egypt considered the vorster regime's aggression not only against zambia, but against the african continent as a whole.

the zairian representative said that the vorster regime's aggression against zambia or any other african country must be stopped.

the representative of swapo said that the vorster regime's acts of international gangsterism were designed to impose the results of the so-called constitutional talks on the namibian people. however, he said, the namibian people would not be cowed or intimidated into submission and the war of liberation would continue and broaden to meet the challenge posed by the south african racist regime.

on behalf of the arab group, the qatarian representative expressed full support for the struggle being waged by the southern african people against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

the tanzanian foreign minister said the recent attacks on zambia had shown that it was too much to expect a racist minority to listen to the voice of reason. the minority could only be defeated by the use of force.

the minister of foreign affairs of mozambique said that the naked act of aggression by the pretoria regime was designed not only to impede the realization of freedom in south africa but also to set up barriers to the independence and freedom of other non-independent countries and to cause instability to these countries.

the foreign minister of mauritius said that he was speaking in support of the just cause of zambia in his capacity as chairman of the oau council of ministers. despite the voster's regime's arsenal of murderous weapons, he stressed, it could not stifle the will of a people as determined as the african people. he urged the security council to condemn the south african regime's aggression against zambia.

chinese representative lai ya-li pointed out, "the current aggression committed by the south african racist authorities against zambia is another revelation of their reactionary nature and a manifestation of their last-ditch struggle." he noted, "these heinous crimes and perverse acts of the south african racist regime have totally shown up its counter-revolutionary

dual tactics and its dead-set hostility towards the broad masses of the african people. this can only arouse the azanian people to even more tenacious struggles."

the chinese representative praised the zambian government and people who, under the leadership of president kaunda, firmly support the just struggle of the people of southern africa for national liberation and the just struggle of the third world countries and people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. he expressed firm support for the just demand put forward by the foreign minister of zambia, and held that accordingly the security council should adopt a resolution strongly condemning the south african racist regime for its atrocities of aggression against zambia and demanding the non-recurrence of such gangsterism, and adopt other necessary corresponding measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the u.n. charter.

also speaking were representatives of romania, liberia, madagascar, pakistan, libya, ethiopia, uganda, botswana, yugoslavia, sierra leone, guyana, panama and other countries.

a representative of the south african racist regime vainly attempted to deny its new crimes against the zambian people. his arguments were strongly rejected by many representatives of african states.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jul. 31, 1976)

zairian president mobutu sese seko received the visiting chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying at the presidency here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

vice-minister ho ying arrived here from tanzania on july 29 for a friendly visit to zaire at the invitation of president mobutu.

a dinner was given in honour of the chinese vice-minister and his party by zairian commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation nguza kari-i-bond in the evening. both nguza kari-i-bond and ho ying spoke at the dinner, praising the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and wishing that the friendship between the two peoples strengthen constantly.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 12, 1976 No. 6156

****
* NATIONAL *
****

WORKER COLLEGES

Bring Up Staunch Fighters for Combating and Preventing Revisionism

-- Report on an investigation in the "July 21" worker colleges of the Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 20, 1976)

In his brilliant "July 21 Directive," the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

For eight years, under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, the "July 21" worker colleges of the Tach'ing Oilfield (including the worker spare-time colleges) advanced in giant strides against waves and winds. Especially around summer last year, when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was rampant, they persisted in advancing and making revolution, and continuously scored new victories. The great struggle to penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts further stimulated the vigorous development of the "July 21" worker colleges. These colleges bore flowers which blossomed all over the vast oilfield, adding color to the beautiful red banner of Tach'ing. The "July 21" worker colleges practiced the "from the factory and back to the factory" policy. "Petroleum workers attend college and college graduates serve as workers." Large groups of graduates returned to the basic-level squads and teams. This new thing replete with communist factors enabled the Tach'ing Oilfield to narrow the gap between workers and peasants and between town and country, showing broad prospects of combining

physical labor with mental labor. Its growth and development will increasingly demonstrate its tremendous power in restricting bourgeois rights in various quarters and strengthening all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure.

(I)

In 1975, Chairman Mao's important instruction on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was released. That year saw the unfolding of vigorous study and mass revolutionary criticism in Tach'ing Oilfield and the large-scale development of the "July 21" worker colleges. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing desperately planted the black banner of "taking the three directives as the key link," mass discussions on "how to keep the red banner of Tach'ing forever from fading in color and keep an enterprise forever from turning revisionist" were widely unfolded in Tach'ing Oilfield. Meanwhile, an extensive investigation was conducted on the current state of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the oilfield. Through discussion and investigation, it was realized: Because there still are classes and class struggle, there are bourgeois rights and there still is the influence of the international bourgeoisie and revisionism in the historical period of socialism even in advanced enterprise like Tach'ing will likely engender capitalist-roaders and new bourgeois elements and is still in the danger of turning revisionist.

How to guard against such a danger? The Party committee of Tach'ing adopted a series of measures. One of the basic measures was to train a contingent of workers of the "Iron Man" type, a contingent capable of combating and preventing revisionism and proficient both culturally and militarily. Running the "July 21" worker colleges was a road to training such a contingent. Guided by this thinking, the Party committee of Tach'ing seriously studied the experiences of the "July 21" College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in revolutionizing education and criticized the revisionist educational line. They said: Students of the old university were marked by "four changes"-- (1) they changed workpoints into wages; (2) they changed from workers and peasants to cadres; (3) they changed by going from the countryside to the cities; (4) they changed physical labor into mental work, thereby extending bourgeois rights. They realized that the revolutionary spirit of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant's "from the factory and back to the factory" policy and the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College's "from the commune and back to the commune" policy had reversed the idea of "he who excels in learning should apply himself as an official" in practice in the past few centuries and were a brave challenge to bourgeois rights. Therefore, they demanded that the Party organizations at various levels vigorously launch the "July 21" worker colleges and run them well.

Thereafter, a surging tide to launch "July 21" worker colleges was whipped up all over the whole oilfield. The No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the Tach'ing Party committee personally grasped education. In June last year, the Tach'ing Party committee grasped typical cases itself and held in the No. 1 oil-extracting section an on-the-spot meeting for the launching of "July 21" worker colleges. The experience of a number of

typical cases was summed up and popularized. This gave impetus to the development of the worker colleges. In the three months of July, August and September, the number of these colleges rose to 45 as against only four at the beginning. Up to the present, there are more than 270 colleges, accommodating more than 15,000 students. The longer the "July 21" worker colleges were run the more they thrived. Such colleges were run also by the oilfield Party committee and by the command headquarters, the brigades and the teams. An inspiring thing was that the broad masses of workers' dependents also participated in the running of colleges and attended colleges. In the No. 2 Oil-Extracting Section, an oil-extracting squad with only 48 workers made use of simple available equipment and fought amidst hardship. In an earth-walled house with a floor area of less than 10 square meters, it set up a spare-time worker college. People said in praise that this was an "earth-walled college" of our working class.

Under the centralized leadership of the Party, the workers operated, attended and managed colleges and emancipated cultural and scientific knowledge from the hands of a few people and put it in the hands of the working class thus reversing the history which had been turned upside down by the exploiting classes. This earth-shaking event was warmly hailed by the broad masses of workers. In many well-drilling teams and oil-extracting teams and in factory workshops and agricultural production teams, workers and their dependents energetically enrolled themselves for attending the colleges run by the working class itself. Some teams had only one vacancy and yet several dozen people enrolled themselves. When the premises proved too small for accommodating all the students, some of the students listened to lectures outside the classroom as "external students."

Before the great cultural revolution when the revisionist educational line was in dominance, oil-extracting worker Chiao Chih-yen of the No. 4 Oil-Extracting Section was kept out of the gates of school. After he became an oil-extracting worker, he saw how some people took technical knowledge as their private property. He was burning with indignation. This time, he was allowed to study in the "July 21" worker college. He said excitedly, "Now, the working class can feel a sense of pride and triumph. We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, work hard to learn the skills for serving the people and make greater contributions to socialist revolution."

Li Fu-ch'un, a veteran worker in his forties, of the automobile factory was a Communist Party member and was a squad leader of the forging section. In the old society, he tended cows for the landlords when he was ten years old. He had to fight back his spilling tears and choke down his burning indignation. Now with infinitely profound revolutionary feelings toward the Communist Party and surging hatred against the exploiting class, he took part in oilfield construction. He led the workers of his squad in studying politics. However, due to his low cultural level, when he picked up a book he did not know which section to start with. He had thought of introducing a technical innovation to reduce the intensity of labor and had all along failed to bring it into realization. How he craved to study and contribute more to the revolution! The factory Party committee understood him. He was the first one granted permission to attend college. He was also allowed

to bring his apprentices to college. Upon hearing this, his wife was deeply moved and felt infinitely grateful to Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive for giving the old workers the rights to attend college. His three children who were in middle and primary schools also felt happy for their father. Upon hearing that he was the first one granted permission to attend college, this old worker burst into tears and said with emotion, "What did the old society give me? A cowherd's whip lying on the ground was to me a symbol of the Chinese character 'one.' Today, it is only because of the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao that we workers can attend college." He took his ability to attend college this time as cultural emancipation and as "a second liberation of us workers."

(II)

The teachers and students of the "July 21" worker colleges of the Tach'ing Oilfield studied a series of Chairman Mao's recent important instructions by linking them with the reality of the educational front. They came to realize that: To turn the "July 21" worker colleges into tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and train large groups of staunch fighters capable of combating and preventing revisionism, we should, under the guidance of the Party's basic line, persist in taking class struggle as the key link and learn class struggle well as a main ourse of study. In particular, we should take Chairman Mao's brilliant assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party" as the important content of this main course and, by combining theory and practice, try to make clear the new changes in class relations in the period of socialism and the nature, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution and to gain a clear understanding that the principal contradiction in the historical period of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie and mainly the Party capitalist-roaders within the Party. We should raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and foster the idea of fighting a protracted battle against the capitalist-roaders.

The worker comrades of Tach'ing Oilfield said: "In sinking a well, we can't do without drilling equipment. In combating and preventing revisionism, we can't do without weapons. In making revolution we must, like the Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi, strive to grasp Marxism. Without grasping Marxism, we are likely to turn revisionist." Therefore, they always strived to build the "July 21" worker colleges first into political colleges. With ebullient enthusiasm, they studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and were determined to train themselves into fighters for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Worker student and Communist Party member Wang Shao-pin of the Iron Man College was a drilling assistant of the Iron and Steel No. 1205 Drilling Team where the late Comrade Wang Chin-hsi had been. His cultural level was relatively low. He encountered great difficulties in theoretical study. Displaying the Iron Man's revolutionary spirit of "taking the recognition of a new Chinese character as the removal of a mountain and crossing mountains and ridges to see Chairman Mao," he exerted great efforts in studying

over ten works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao since the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started. He wrote an article of over 10,000 Chinese characters on what he had learned. His theoretical level was raised remarkably. Back in his team, he gave the worker masters tuition in theoretical study. He was praised by everyone else as a good worker and a good student of the Iron Man type.

Since the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started, various "July 21" colleges have universally set up theory study groups which by linking reality with the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and of his reactionary words and deeds, have studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. More than 2,200 backbone theorists have been trained and more than 5,500 advanced individuals have emerged. This contingent of theorists has an important role to play in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The students say: Only by properly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and especially by properly studying the series of Chairman Mao's recent important instructions can we penetratingly expose the class essence of Party capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing, clearly understand the features and origin of the bourgeoisie within the Party and the ways of triumphing over them, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. While studying in the college, every student must be a theory guide and help the broad masses inside and outside the school properly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. He must strengthen his ability to distinguish the Party capitalist-roaders.

The Iron Man College has over 30 worker students, everyone of them a theory guide. They joined the master workmen in study and, by combining theory and practice, penetratingly studied the important theoretical problem that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." In May this year, these students availed themselves of the opportunity of going back to work at their own posts and each student submitted to his master workman a tuition report.

Struggle calls for the study of revolutionary theory. The study of theory is for guiding struggle. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, a thriving and bustling revolutionary scene appeared in various colleges. The broad masses of students persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and taking the Iron Man's militant spirit as a prod to themselves. They wrote batches of critical articles. According to incomplete statistics, since November last year, the students have called over 3,100 mass criticism meetings, set up over 1,000 mass-criticism special columns and written over 28,000 critical articles. Like a volley of shots, these critical articles with their rousing and stirring language rained down on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In the course of struggle, the students developed more skills and raised their awareness of class struggle and consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In April this year, after hearing the broadcast on the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square,

the students of various schools were filled with burning rage and were determined to wage struggle with this group of rioters to the end.

After hearing this news, student Wang Yen-ch'ing of the Chemical Engineering Speciality of the "July 21" Worker College of the Tach'ing Petrochemical General Plant was filled with infinite indignation. She resolutely pledged: "We will never allow a handful of counter-revolutionaries to turn things upside down!" That night she led the students to put up a number of large-sized slogan posters and big-character posters, and plunged into the battle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the handful of counter-revoutionaries at T'ienanmen Square.

Early this year, to hit back at the slanders of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles against the "July 21" worker colleges, some students of the "July 21" Worker College of the Scientific Research and Design Institute of Tach'ing Oilfield printed a book of militant "Selected Poems Criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing" which they had written. Meanwhile, they wrote lyrics and composed songs of them which they sang in a performance, entitled "July 21 Combat Songs." The combat songs packed with profound proletarian feelings were a forceful criticism against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in insistently practicing restoration and regression. They were hailed by the workers and staff members of the whole institute.

After practice in class struggle, many students come to understand more deeply that: In taking class struggle as the key link and turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the most important thing is to persist in making the Party capitalist-roaders a target of uninterrupted revolution. The representatives of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party "are a number of counter-revolutionary revisionists who will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie once the time is ripe." In grasping class struggle, the most important thing is to grasp well the struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. In combating and preventing revisionism, the most important thing is to guard against the emergence of revisionism in the Party. The "July 21" worker college is aimed at training this kind of staunch fighters capable of combating and preventing revisionism.

(III)

Tach'ing Oilfield is a new-type socialist mining area, a city-type village or a village-type city. The worker colleges distributed all over the basic-level units are an important battlefront for graining promters of progress capable of taking up both industrial work and farming, restricting bourgeois rights and narrowing the three major differences.

Chairman Mao points out: "The bureaucratic class on the one hand and the working class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other are two classes sharply antagonistic to each other." "Those leading cadres who are taking the capitalist road have turned, or are turning, into bourgeois elements sucking the blood of the workers."

After studying these important instructions of Chairman Mao's, the Tach'ing Oilfield Party committee and the broad masses of teachers and students of the worker colleges gained a deeper understanding of the importance of the need for college students to take workers and peasants as their equals in every way, withstand corruption, guard against degeneration and resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas.

The Tach'ing Party committee took the teachers' and the students' participation in collective productive labor and their laboring, eating and living together with the worker masses as a matter of fundamental importance in combating and preventing revisionism under the conditions of socialism. It held that if students divorced themselves from labor and the laboring people while studying in college, they were evolving into bourgeois spiritual aristocrats.

All colleges vigorously grasp this link and take participation in collective productive labor as a fundamental course which the students should study well. In one school year, every student must devote one-third of his time to participating in physical labor in the oilfield and participating in the whole process of agricultural labor from sowing to harvesting. The students here do both industrial work and farming. They are a generation of new-type communists combining industrial work with farming.

In the classroom of the "July 21" Worker College of the Transportation Headquarters, there was put up a curricular schedule requiring every student of the automobile, highway and animal-breeding classes to devote 61 days in one year to spring farming, summer hoeing, wheat harvesting, autumn harvesting, manure accumulation and other labor.

The "July 21" Worker College run by the Tach'ing Oilfield Party committee has factories, agricultural farms and livestock farms in which the teachers and students have planted 780 mow to wheat, 100 mow to rice and 200 mow to vegetables and raised over 100 head of pigs. The worker students not only could do labor but also are capable of taking up agricultural production and animal husbandry. In schools of this kind, every student is a worker as well as a peasant and has clearcut communist factor. The students say: Only through strict tempering in labor and by laboring, living and studying together with the workers and peasants can we establish flesh-and-blood ties with the laboring people and maintain profound revolutionary feelings toward the worker-peasant laboring people without becoming a class sharply antagonistic to the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To guard against a change in thinking, we must go through labor training. In August last year, to train laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture, the Party branch of the Iron Man College organized the students to seriously study the deeds of Comrade Wang Chin-hsi who was not divorced from labor after becoming a member of the Party Central Committee. In the whole college there was established a system requiring every student to return to his shift or team every month to do three days of labor. The adoption of such a measure was warmly hailed by the broad masses of workers of the drilling teams. At a meeting held at the oilfield to exchange experience in the revolution in education in the "July 21" worker colleges,

the oilfield Party committee energetically popularized among the various worker colleges this measure adopted by the Iron Man College. Thereafter, this measure was universally carried out in various colleges. The students returned to their original posts to do three days of labor every month and submitted reports on their thinking and also taught political and technical lessons once or twice. They were required to bring back the college the "comments" by the working masses and the leadership.

According to statistics, since the beginning of this year, the students of the 28 "July 21" worker colleges who are detached from production have put in over 30,000 labor days. The students "attend the worker college in greasy clothes and return to their shifts and teams with calluses on their palms." When they attend school, they leave their posts. But they neither divorce themselves from the masses mentally nor from labor physically. They prove themselves promoters of progress in the restriction of bourgeois rights.

In this big crucible for tempering men and thinking, the broad masses of students consciously take participation in collective productive labor as a matter of great importance in combating and preventing revisionism.

A certain student once returned to his team to do labor. As a gesture of concern, the team leader asked him to take a rest and arranged no labor for him. He thought, one divorced from labor will turn revisionist and one must be conscious in making revolution. Therefore, he went on his own initiative to join the worker comrades in fighting at the well. Back from labor, he again expressed to the Party branch his determination, saying, "I am a student when in college and a worker when in the team." This deeply moved the comrades of the Party branch. They said, "This really is a college student of our working class."

Apart from taking an active part in labor specified by the college, some students went to work with a drilling team during their leisure hours on Sundays. When this drilling team had moved elsewhere, they persisted in doing labor with it, traveling 45 li back and forth by bicycle.

After entering a college, a young woman conductor of the communications team continued to appear among workers in the capacity of an ordinary laborer. In the Spring Festival this year, she had five days off from school. She returned to her team and worked for five days on a passenger car, braving the snowstorm and the severity of cold. Emulating the spirit of the Iron Man, she took suffering as a glory and a joy. The worker masses said of these students: "When the workers become college students, their hearts are still with workers. We have confidence in these people trained by the worker colleges."

(IV)

The various "July 21" worker colleges of Tach'ing Oilfield conduct study of scientific and technical knowledge under the command of proletarian politics. The students have a clearly defined aim in study, which is to exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the scientific and technical spheres. In teaching, they take Chairman Mao's

"On Practice" as a guide and persist in uniting theory and practice and organize teaching according to the fundamental principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge. The students study whatever is required by socialist construction in the oilfield, combine study with practice and study theory in light of practice. They put the theoretical knowledge they have acquired to experimentation in practice. This effectively raises the students' ability to analyze and solve problems.

The working class grasps science and technology, thus breaking the bourgeois intellectuals' monopoly of technology. Many students trained in the 17 years under the domination of the revisionist educational line took their knowledge as capital, vigorously advocated "private ownership of knowledge," and "keeping something in reserve," and monopolized technology. Now the worker students come to school with the mandate of the class, pass onto the broad working masses the knowledge they have acquired, and strive to popularize advanced scientific and technical knowledge among the masses, so as to enable the broad masses to become the masters of science and technology. The students of all worker colleges of Tach'ing Oilfield are required to return to their own teams every month to give a technical lesson. They have to impart to the working masses all the knowledge they have acquired in the colleges. In this way, favorable conditions are created for making the workers intellectuals, but a contribution is made toward the development of production.

After entering the worker college last year, a student of the 2nd team of the No. 1 district of the No. 4 Oil-Extracting Section still takes this team as his home and constantly makes use of his time back in this team to teach technical lessons. In March this year, he returned to the team to explain to the working masses the characteristics of the sedimentary phase and the laws governing formation and transformation of the geographical structure. After hearing his lecture, the workers said that this was an excellent lesson which combined theory with practice, was taught in a popular language that could be easily understood. He not only passed onto the masses the knowledge he had acquired, but also applied it to production practice. In a major investigation of the geological conditions this year, he found that two oil wells showed high pressure but did not give high output. He immediately made a suggestion to the team and joined the working masses in vigorously adopting proper measures for a transformation. In April this year, these two wells gave a high yield. This team quickly became a high-yield one.

Many students trained in the 17 years under the domination of the revisionist educational line were alien to the workers and peasants. Now the worker students trained by the worker colleges share the same feelings with the workers and peasants. They have profound proletarian feelings, keep in mind what the workers and peasants have in mind and consider as urgent what the latter consider as urgent. Applying the scientific and technical knowledge they have acquired, some students have made technical innovations to emancipate the workers from heavy manual labor.

Before attending college, some students of the "July 21" Worker College of the Automobile Repair Factory wanted to introduce technical innovations to reduce the intensity of manual labor to be done by the class brothers. After attending college, they applied their scientific knowledge in building

the cupola automatic counters, silicon-controlled rectifiers, book-binders, fryers, pulverizers, mowers and many other products. This reduced the intensity of labor for the automobile repairing workers, printing workers and mess hall workers.

Once, over 400 head of pigs in the farm operated by the Transportation Headquarters fell sick. Ch'en Shu-ch'in, a worker's family dependent and a student of the stock-raising class of the "July 11" worker college run by this headquarters neglected her sleep and meals to play an active part in an emergency fight to save the sick pigs. Some people sneeringly said that she could do nothing to cure the pigs. She said, "The Iron Man would 'rather live 20 years less and give his life for the conquest of the oilfield.' We should emulate this revolutionary spirit of the Iron Man and make contributions to the large-scale development of the pig-raising undertaking." She worked together with her fellow students. With the help of old master workmen, they at last cured the pigs. In the course of practice, they also acquired the skills for the treatment of pigs diseases.

Many students trained in the 17 years under the domination of the revisionist educational line separated theory from reality. The knowledge they acquired was of little use and could not help solve the actual problems in production. Now the students trained by the worker colleges persist in putting proletarian politics in command and adhere to the viewpoint of practice first. They apply in practice what they have learned. They go to the battlefield with genuine swords and spears. While studying in college, they make contributions to the state and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in scientific and technical spheres.

After less than one year of study, the worker students of the specialty in mass transportation of gas in the "July 21" Worker College of the Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Oilfield went to the worksite to participate in the readjustment and renovation project of a certain oilfield. After working five months with the help of old master workmen, they completed the designing of seven main projects. They designed various pipeline networks with a total length of over 1,000 kilometers, over 100 drawings, collected over 180 pages of data and made over 100 sets of computation.

This year, the highway transportation departments of Heilungkiang Province organized an overall inspection of road surfaces. The students of the highway speciality of the "July 21" worker college run by the Oilfield Transportation Headquarters combined the task of this overall inspection with their speciality practice. In over 20 days' time, they combined study with surveying and obtained over 800 accurate data. The relevant department of the province wrote to the college in praise of them: "The students of the old university in the past never showed such a high level. These worker-students have really won honor for Chairman Mao's educational line!"

According to incomplete statistics, in the past year, the students of the 28 "July 21" worker colleges which were detached from production under the Oilfield completed over 3,000 drawings and 123 technical innovations, 11 of which were up to advanced domestic and international standards. The

students of various specialities related to oil extraction traveled several thousand li on foot to investigate many oil and water wells. They collected a large host of first-hand data and contributed toward making the oilfield give a steady and high yield.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, through setting up "July 21" worker colleges and other means, Tach'ing Oilfield has trained a contingent of worker-technicians who combat and prevent revisionism, are red and expert and are proficient both culturally and technically. This has added to the superiority of the working class in the scientific and technical spheres. Fundamental changes have been brought about in the proportionate class composition of the Tach'ing technical contingent. Now worker-technicians account for 59 percent of the whole technical contingent. This fact shows that Chairman Mao's "July 21" road becomes wider and wider as we march forward along it.

*

New things will inevitably triumph over decayed old things. Taking deep root among the working masses of Tach'ing, the "July 21" worker colleges are packed with infinite vitality. Teng Hsiao-p'ing maliciously attacked that the "'July 21' worker colleges were a form" that "could not replace the university," in a vain attempt to strangle this new thing and restore the revisionist educational system. But, reversing verdicts goes against the will of people. The worker students reply: "The right to attend college given us workers by Chairman Mao embodies the infinite superiority of the socialist system, and is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, we workers have recaptured the educational battlefront occupied by the landlord and bourgeois classes. We will launch a tit-for-tat and uncompromising struggle against anybody who wants to switch back to the revisionist old road of the '17 years'." Teng Hsiao-p'ing who desperately played the tune of a former dynasty and went against the tide of history could only end up with a thorough defeat.

- By Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent,
Heilungkiang Jih-pao correspondent and
Kuang-ming Jih-pao reporter

* * *

WORKS OF LITERATURE AND ART

The Present Is Better Than the Past on the Literary and Art Publishing Front

by

Wen Li-chu (文理锄)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's aim in vigorously attacking the revolution in literature and art exemplified by revolutionary model plays and slandering the excellent situation on the literary and art front as "the present is worse than the past" is to negate the revolution in literature and art and let the revisionist black line in literature and art stage a comeback and restore capitalism.

Lu Hsün said, "Facts are mericless things. They can smash empty talks." The excellent situation on the literary and art publishing front since the great cultural revolution has effectively smashed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's shameless slanders.

The literary and art publishing front is an important component of the Party's undertakings in revolutionary literature and art as a whole and one of the important tools of class struggle. Proletarian literary and art publishing work serves the Party's political line. On this battlefield, there has all along been acute and violent struggle. Before the great cultural revolution, the literary and art publishing departments were dominated by the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in litearture and art jointly pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing. There, feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poisonous weeds grew luxuriantly and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat.

Since the great cultural revolution, tremendous changes have taken place on the literary and art publishing front. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art has gone deeper into people's minds. Never before has the literary and art publishing front been so prosperous and full of vigor as at present.

Viewed from the works of literature published and especially from the full-length novels created, before the great cultural revolution, they were only published in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, and the other provinces and municipalities basically had not published anything. But today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and spurred by the revolutionary model plays, a great number of revolutionary literary and art works welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have emerged like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. According to incomplete statistics, in the four years from 1972 to 1975, seventeen provinces and municipalities in the whole country, together with the People's Literature Publishing House, published in all 117 medium and full-length works, at the average rate of 29 volumes a year. In 1975, there were as

many as 47 volumes, equivalent to more than one and a half times greater than the highest output of 18 volumes (which included some reprints) in 1958 before the great cultural revolution. This is an unprecedentedly prosperous scene since the founding of the people's republic.

The number of books distributed also defied comparison by that before the great cultural revolution. At that time, when medium or full length novels were published, only 50,000 copies were by and large printed, with the maximum number standing at 100,000 copies. Even with so small a number printed, they were overstocked in the bookstores and could not be sold. At present, 570,000 copies were printed in a single edition of A Thousand Layers of Waves and 1,240,000 copies of Red Rain were printed in 1973 alone. Up to the present, 2,900,000 copies of the Bright Golden Road have already been printed and there are 3,500,000 copies of the Bright Red Star. Can such an excellent situation denote that "the present is not as good as the past"?

On the literary and art publishing front, the present is better than the past and the situation is excellent. This is revealed not only by the number published but more importantly by basic changes in the quality of the works published.

In the literary and art circles dominated by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great cultural revolution, the literary world was full of poisonous weeds which eulogized the capitalists, renegades, ringleaders of anti-Party cliques, capitalist-roaders in power, "middle characters" and the opportunist line and vilified the workers, peasants and soldiers and those who defended and carried out the Party's correct line. Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempted to use such revisionist literature and art to dissolve the fighting spirit of the proletariat, corrupt the people's souls and clear the way for restoring capitalism.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, past scenes have been transformed on the literary and art publishing front. Under the impetus provided by the revolution in literature and art exemplified by revolutionary model plays, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution, and created a large number of good and relatively good literary and art works, molded a series of towering models of proletarian heroes and profoundly reflected the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle of various historical periods in our country. What must be pointed out, in particular, is that many literary and art works which eulogize the great cultural revolution and socialist new things have already been published in these few years and are greatly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. For example, the full-length novels that have already been published as A Thousand Layers of Waves, On the Eve, Pave a Road in the Sea and On the March, the short novels Toward the Morning Sun and Prelude, the long poem The Song of Our Ideals, etc., have all vividly reflected the brilliant course of the great cultural revolution and eulogized the socialist new things such as the revolution in eduation, the sending of educated youth to the mountains and the countryside and the barefoot doctors. These

works strive to follow the Party's basic line, insist on taking class struggle as the key link, strive to reflect the important theme of the socialist revolution and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. They have, in particular, reflected in varying degrees the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and thus more profoundly reflected the characteristics and laws of class struggle in the socialist period, energetically propagated and implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and played an active combat role in consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and in opposing and preventing revisionism.

The fact that the present is better than the past and the situation is excellent on the literary and art publishing front is also prominently revealed in the fundamental changes in the contingent of writers. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously opposed the occupation of the literary and art battlefield by workers, peasants and soldiers, and devised all ways and means to repudiate, disparage and oppose the participation of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in activities of literary and art creation. They regarded literature and art as the monopoly of a small number of people, regarded the so-called writers and artists as spiritual aristocrats who remained above the broad masses of people and only depended on a small number of bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" to write books.

The stirring and seething great proletarian cultural revolution has toppled the domination of bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" on the literary and art publishing front, and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have proudly mounted the literary and art stage. At present, the literary and art publishing front has initially built a contingent of writers participated by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier writers and has begun to change the past situation of having to depend on only a handful of people to write books. As see from the 26 medium and full length books (not including reprints) and five long poems already published by the People's Literature Publishing House since 1972, they mostly come from the hands of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers who have tempered themselves and matured in the great cultural revolution. As regards the large number of works such as poems, prose and revolutionary stories published by the Party Central Committee and the various local publishing houses in the past few years, the overwhelming majority were also created by the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers. The newborn thing of the "three-in-one combination" editorial and creative writing groups made up of leading cadres, worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers born in the great cultural revolution has effectively strengthened the Party's leadership over literary and art publishing work and given impetus to the rapid development of the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier writers and artists.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing turned a blind eye to these tremendous changes on the literary and art publishing front since the great cultural revolution and maliciously attacked that "the present is not as good as the past." This is determined by his bourgeois reactionary nature. Before the great

cultural revolution, he was the defender of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art. After he resumed work, he hurriedly go to the battlefield stripped to the waist and maliciously attacked the excellent situation in the revolution in literature and art as "the present is not as good as the past." This has fully bared his hostility toward the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere and his reactionary features in opposing the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various cultural spheres.

The excellent situation with the present surpassing the past on the literary and art publishing front is the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, there have occurred fundamental changes on the literary and art publishing front ranging from the orientation and the ranks to the quality and quantity of works. This fully shows that only by genuinely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art can there be thriving development in the proletarian literary and art publishing undertaking to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The transformation of past scenes on the literary and art publishing front is also the outcome of the impetus provided by the revolutionary model plays. The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers seriously study and make use of the experience of revolutionary model plays and have created a large number of literary and art works with better political content and artistic form and provided the publishing houses with a rich source of manuscripts.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing turns a blind eye to these ironclad facts and maliciously attacks the revolution in literature and art with a criminal aim out of his desire to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, reverse the verdicts on the revisionist black line in literature and art of the seventeen years and restore capitalism on the literary and art stage and the political stage.

We must persistently carry out the revolution in literature and art, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carry through to the end the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

EARTHQUAKES

Tientsin People Strive for Greater Victory in United Struggle Against Earthquake

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 3, 1976)

fearless and in high morale, the people of tientsin are waging a united and heroic struggle against the earthquake under the loving concern of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee and the leadership of the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee.

inspired by the current struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, they are determined to surmount difficulties by self-reliance and strive for an all-round victory in the anti-quake struggle and relief work.

when a violent quake hit north china's tangshan-fengnan area on july 28, earth tremors rocked tientsin and caused losses to a certain extent. immediately, the people swung into action in a heroic rescue operation. a revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle prevailed in the city and its environ. there were many moving scenes.

braving dangers to their lives, workers on night shift kept to their posts and joined in rescue operations. off-duty workers and cadres reported themselves for emergency rescue work when tremors were still going on. staff members on duty at the power bureau control room calmly continued work and directed power production when the building was rocking and chunks of plaster were falling from the ceiling. the four major power plants in the city continued power supply without interruption. the staff and workers of the tele-communications bureau kept to their work and ensured smooth operations after walls in the building had cracked.

loading workers of a work team at tientsin railway station continued work although the freight wagons were swaying violently. workers of the tientsin non-ferrous metal wire factory worked throughout the duration of the tremor and overfulfilled the target for the shift.

under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels, the city's medical workers organized themselves into emergency rescue groups and hospitals and health centres set up emergency first-aid wards. overcoming difficulties caused by the quake, commercial workers managed to supply large

quantities of goods to meet the needs of relief work and people's life.

the people throughout the city are working calmly in an orderly manner for relief work against the quake and for grasping revolution and promoting production.

the loving concern shown by our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee has greatly encouraged the people of tientsin and enhanced their confidence and strength in conquering the natural calamity. news of the message of sympathy from the central committee of the communist party of china moved the people of tientsin to tears of gratitude. in a stirring atmosphere, they cheered: "long live chairman mao excl." and "long live the communist party of china excl." one after another, they pledged to act upon the party central committee's call, conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, and win still greater victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the party organizations at all levels in tientsin are acting as a militant bulwark in the struggle. immediately after the outbreak of the earthquake, the municipal party committee took resolute and effective measures to deal with the situation. it called on leading cadres at all levels to take immediate action and organize emergency rescue operations.

leading members of the municipal party committee and the party committees of various districts, counties and bureaus are in the forefront of the anti-quake struggle, mobilizing the masses and relying on them for rescue work. communist party and youth league members have played a vanguard role in the struggle under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels.

hsing kuo-chun, secretary of the ningho county party committee, was buried under debris when his house crumbled. after being rescued, he immediately called an emergency meeting and set up a command post for leading the cadres and people in anti-quake relief work and rescue operations.

tou ching-wu, deputy director of the ningho county grain bureau, organized cadres and people to protect granaries and grain stations though his own house had collapsed and his family members had been either injured or killed.

at the west freight yard of tientsin railway station, an enlarged party branch meeting was held immediately following the tremor and anti-quake relief work was organized without delay.

in the anti-quake struggle, the people of tientsin have displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance and the communist spirit of unity and cooperation, mutual help and selflessness. the working class in tientsin has demonstrated the heroic spirit that man can conquer nature. they promptly repaired factory buildings and equipment and strove to restore production as quickly as possible.

immediately after the quake damaged the power transmission line at the takang oilfield, leading members and workers of the oilfield power plant braved danger and did rush repairs. they quickly restored power supply so that well drilling and oil extraction went on smoothly. after the quake, drilling footage and crude oil output rose steadily.

workers of the food, pharmaceutical, plastics and other industries recognized the importance of their work to the anti-quake struggle and relief work. with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, they quickly restored production.

anti-quake relief work is going on very well on tientsin's outskirts. the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants have made every effort to protect seeds, draught animals and farm machines and implements. those areas with lesser afflictions are strengthening autumn crop field management and planting autumn vegetables to ensure supply for the city.

at hsiaochinchuang production brigade known for its persevering struggle against teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants are studying revolutionary theory more conscientiously than before the earthquake, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and grasping revolution and promoting production. they say proudly: "the hurricane stirred up by teng hsiao-ping failed to knock us down, nor can the strong earthquake defeat us. we'll defy the hurricane and conquer the aftermath of the earthquake by self-reliance."

the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army stationed in the tientsin area have joined the people in the anti-quake struggle and relief work. they worked wherever there were difficulties, fully demonstrating the distinctive character of a people's army. the various districts, counties

and units and cadres and masses have cared for and helped each other, manifesting their rock-firm revolutionary unity in the struggle against the earthquake.

at the same time, the people of tientsin have shown great concern for the people in the seriously hit tangshan-fengnan area and are doing all they can to give them manpower and material support. a delegation led by leading members of the tientsin municipal party committee has left for the tangshan area to express the profound proletarian sentiments and sincere sympathy of the tientsin people for their afflicted class brothers there. with the delegation were medical personnel and a consignment of medicines and other relief material.

the cadres and masses of tientsin have stood the rigorous test of the disastrous earthquake. the communist party members, communist youth league members, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army in tientsin are taking class struggle as the key link and deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt in connection with the concrete class struggle and two-line struggle on the various fronts. they are restoring and developing production by self-reliance and united struggle and striving for still greater victories in the anti-quake struggle and relief work.

Production at Takang Oilfield Returns to Normal after Earthquake

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 3, 1976)

heroic fight on the part of the workers at north china's big oilfield of takang has kept production and transportation going uninterrupted despite tremors during the strong earthquake which struck the tangshan-fengnan area in eastern hopei province on july 28. output of crude oil reached pre-quake level the second day after the violent shock.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the cadres and workers and their family members refused to bow before the serious calamity. led by the local party organization, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they remained at their

posts during the violent quake. their study of marxism and criticism of teng hsiao-ping continued uninterrupted despite repeated after-shocks. with might and main, they pitched into the fight against the effects of the quake and the relief work.

as soon as the earthquake occurred, the oilfield party committee worked out measures to offset the effects of the quake by grasping class struggle as the key link and relying on the working class. leading cadres at all levels rushed to the frontline of production and led the workers in the fight. the no. 32221 drilling team was sinking a deep well when the quake hit the area. the derrick swayed threateningly and might fall down at any moment. chief operator cheng kung-hai stood firm by the control lever on the derrick floor. the moment the principal tremor was over, the workers made a quick check-up of the equipment and drilling resumed in five minutes. all the off-duty workers of the second team of the no. 1 oil extraction field were assembled within five minutes after the first shock. they made a careful examination of every measuring station and oil well. all the flowing wells at this field were working without a hitch, and oil output on july 28 was 61 tons higher than the previous day.

leading cadres at various levels and communist party members played an exemplary role. all the cadres at the oil refinery stuck to their posts after the tremor, and so did all the 1,000-odd workers and staff members.

at present, an excellent situation prevails at the takang oilfield both in revolution and production. full of confidence, the cadres and workers are fighting heroically against the effects of the quake on various fronts. they are grasping revolution and promoting production, and criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulsing the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts by their action. they are striving to make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Linhsien County People Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 3, 1976)

the people in linhsien county, situated along the taihang mountain range in honan province, have deepened the struggle to criticize the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt in close connection with the acute class struggle in building the red flag canal. a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the county.

linhsien county is an advanced unit in the learn-from-tachai movement. the current struggle has promoted all the county's work.

in order to free the area from the threat of drought, the people started building the red flag canal in 1960. but some people who followed liu shao-chi's revisionist line alleged that it was "adventurous" to undertake such a big project and ordered that it be stopped at once. the cadres and masses firmly resisted this negative attitude. full of revolutionary drive, they completed the 1,500-kilometre canal system across rocky hills and hanging cliffs in 1969. this irrigated most of the county's farmland.

but during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the lin piao anti-party clique negated this achievement and attempted to prevent the county from continuing its advance along the socialist road. last year, teng hsiao-ping violently distorted tachai's basic experience in an attempt to undermine the mass movement to learn from tachai. the people of linhsien county waged a tit-for-tat struggle against these capitalist-roaders.

these facts, they say, show that the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the rural areas has never ceased. all capitalist-roaders are opposed to taking the socialist road and attempt to restore capitalism.

the party members and the cadres of linhsien county discussed the character, target, task and future of the socialist revolution and deepened their understanding of the importance of the struggle against the party capitalist-roaders and of restricting bourgeois right.

the county party committee is deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's crime in opposing the restriction of bourgeois right. the party committee members identify themselves with the working people and eat, live and work with the masses. one-third of them go to the grassroots to work as commune members, another third make investigations at the grassroots and the rest handle the office work. people in units directly under the county party committee or revolutionary committee spend half a day in the office and half in the fields.

the people repudiated teng hsiao-ping's crime in trying to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution and strangle new socialist things. now, many such things, including leading bodies made up of old, middle-aged and young people, peasants' theoretical activists and barefoot doctors are playing a more important role in socialist revolution and construction.

in the current struggle, the peasants have also carried out large-scale agricultural scientific experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force. about 15,000 people in linhsien county are taking part in such experiments on 1,000 hectares of farmland.

since the start of the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt, the people throughout the county have completed 3,300 water conservancy and farmland improvement projects.

the county got a record wheat harvest this year on the basis of good grain harvests thirteen years running.

Reproduced from best available copy.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Northeast China Institute Relies on Working Class in Research

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 3, 1976)

the talien institute of chemical-physics under the chinese academy of sciences has been successfully running a socialist research institute by relying on the working class in scientific work.

relying on the working class or on a handful of "experts" and "authorities" -- this is a yardstick for distinguishing a socialist research institute from a capitalist one.

up to the time when the great cultural revolution started in 1966, the talien institute, founded in 1908, was under the sway of the bourgeois conventions and later the revisionist line. a handful of bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" were regarded as the "stalwarts" of the institute and entitled to all sorts of privileges, while the workers were kept on the lowest rung of the ladder and denied the right to take part in research.

on one occasion, the workers spent half a year turning out equipment for a research project. however, on the day of trial operation, they were shut out of the laboratory on the grounds of "secrecy". exasperated by this absurd attitude, the workers said: "ours is a socialist country and this is a socialist institute. why should we workers be denied the right to act as masters and take part in research?" then, in 1964, a group of workers succeeded in making a new type of chemical "support" for use in gas chromatography. stealing the fruit of the workers' labour, an "expert" in the institute wrote a paper on the preparation of the new "support" and signed his name to it. the workers angrily brought the case before the then party committee which demanded: "he can write. can you?" recalling these events, the workers said: "the talien institute of those days was a notorious example of bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat."

the domination of the institute by bourgeois intellectuals was smashed after a workers propaganda team moved in during the great cultural revolution. shouldering the historic mission of the working class of uniting, educating and remoulding the intellectuals, the propaganda team took upon itself the revolutionary responsibility of guiding scientific research with a socialist orientation.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the institute party committee has wholeheartedly relied on the working class, ensuring its leading position politically and enabling it to act as the main force in research. encouraged by the workers, the intellectuals have firmly followed the revolutionary course indicated by chairman mao of integrating with the workers and peasants, and conducted research along the lines of serving proletarian politics and combining research with productive labour. making ever greater contributions to scientific research over the past years, the institute has been commended as an outstanding unit under the academy of sciences.

the talien institute of chemical-physics has acted in the following ways to rely on the working class in research:

one. giving full scope to the vanguard role of the working class in the mass movement to study marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works and in the political movements. in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat last year, the propaganda team found through investigation that unless the notion of looking on one's knowledge as "private property" was eliminated, the intellectuals would be unable to make further progress. members of the team then led the scientific and technical personnel in making a special study and criticism of this notion. by listing manifestations of it and its harmful effects and analyzing its class and historical origins, the scientific and technical workers were able to broaden their perspectives and benefit from the study and criticism. the institute party committee often asked old workers to talk about their past misery and their happy life today. this was very helpful to the scientific and technical workers in transforming their thinking and feelings and remoulding their world outlook.

two. encouraging the intellectuals to go to factories and villages and to undertake scientific research in collaboration with workers and peasants. this has brought profound changes in the thinking and feelings of the intellectuals. the scientific and technical workers of the institute now choose research subjects from among problems arising in production to meet the urgent needs of the country's socialist construction. they eagerly accept state assignments and do their best to fulfil them, whatever the difficulties. last year they worked out eight types of catalysts urgently needed in production, and caught up with or surpassed advanced world levels in each case.

three. relying on the workers to guide the direction of research. the institute party committee invites

Reproduced from best available copy.

workers to attend the annual planning conference and ensure that research goes in the right direction. workers are canvassed for comments and suggestions on the acceptance of research assignments and are on the leading bodies of all laboratories and research groups. with workers setting the pace, the research staff have worked along correct lines, discarding the old practice of proceeding from personal preferences, overcoming the bourgeois tendency to seek fame and gain and worship the experience of other lands. they have thus been able to press ahead in the spirit of independence and self-reliance.

four. bringing into full play the workers' wisdom by inviting them to join in drafting research plans and in carrying out specific research projects. research on a new energy source is a case in point. the project had previously been entrusted to two specialists and a post-graduate student who after several years produced a paper which proved useless for solving concrete problems. afterwards a number of workers were assigned to take part in the project. by making intensive investigations and studies and pooling the resources of scientists and technicians in different branches, they succeeded in overcoming difficulties and turning out a fully automated new energy source installation of compact size, large capacity, high precision and sensitivity, and reliable performance.

five. steadily enhancing working class predominance organizationally. the workers propaganda team participates in the leadership of the institute and the grass-roots units and pays attention to selecting outstanding workers among the institute's staff for leading posts at all levels. about half of the standing committee members of the present institute party committee are workers, and half of the party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries in the grass-roots units are of worker-peasant origin. one-third of the members of the party branch committees and laboratory leading groups are workers themselves or of worker or peasant stock. seven experienced workers have been selected to serve as leaders or deputy leaders of research groups in the past two years, and all the major projects requiring concerted efforts were directed by workers.

re-educated by the working class, the research staff of the institute have persevered in integrating with the workers and peasants as chairman mao teaches and made repeated contributions to the country's socialist construction and to the people.

chu pao-lin, a research fellow and formerly deputy director of the institute, is one of the scientific workers who have shown great revolutionary drive in

research through conscientious integration with the workers. the workers propaganda team arranged for him to take part in the monocrystal silicon project of the tatien electrical porcelain plant so that he could temper himself among the workers. this was the first time he had ever worked as an ordinary labourer and conducted experiments along with factory workers. he was greatly impressed by the workers' revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in order to ensure success of the project. he threw himself into the job and finally worked out a high-quality silicon material in cooperation with the workers. in recognition of his rapid progress over the past years, he was elected vice-chairman of the institute revolutionary committee and a deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

scientific workers of the institute sum up their view of the imperative need for integration with the workers in this statement: "if we do not consult veteran workers on problems in scientific research, we are bound to find ourselves in the dark. when we rely on the working class in research, we feel we are strong enough to surmount any difficulty and scale any height." many of the key technical problems in major research projects over the past few years have been solved with workers as the main force or with worker participation. since the start of the great cultural revolution, the institute has produced a total of 139 important results in research, or one and a half times the number for the 17 years preceding the cultural revolution.

GOOD HARVEST

Leading Spring Wheat-growing Area in Northwest China Reports Record Harvest

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 3, 1976)

a major spring wheat-producing area irrigated by the yellow river in the ningsia hui autonomous region reaped a record harvest of the crop this year. each of the about 100,000 hectares of land produced 3.75 tons of spring wheat on the average. total output and per-hectare yield were 15 percent higher than those of 1975.

both people's communes and state farms in the yellow river irrigated area in northwest china reported increased output on vast tracts of spring wheat fields. in wuchung county, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, per-hectare yield surpassed 5.25 tons. a number of communes and brigades turned out 6 and even 7.5 tons per hectare.

the peasants achieved the rich harvest in the teeth of low temperature, windstorm, plant diseases and insect pests. this is a fruit of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. since the beginning of this year, led by party organizations at various levels, the cadres and people of hui and han nationalities in the area have conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions, penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, and thus raised their consciousness of the need for implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has paved the way for attaining the good harvest.

in line with chairman mao's instructions, cadres at various levels in the irrigated area went to grass-roots units, ate, lived and worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants there, and established close ties with them. five of the six leading members of the taoching county party committee are working at selected grass-roots units. in the january-july period, each of them spent more than 60 days doing collective productive labour. they also cultivated experimental plots. with them taking the lead, most of the cadres of the county party committee and revolutionary committee are working in villages and joining the peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production and in fighting against natural calamities. total and per-hectare output of spring wheat in the county was thirty percent higher than those of 1975, itself a peak year.

TIBET

Border Defence Units in Ari Prefecture of Tibet Carry Forward Tradition of Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 2, 1976)

commanders and fighters of the border defence units of the chinese people's liberation army are guarding ari prefecture of tibet in southwest china with high vigilance, braving wind, snow and severe cold. they are carrying forward the army's glorious tradition of hard struggle and taking class struggle as the key link.

ari prefecture is in a forward position of national defence, with an average altitude of more than 4,500 metres above sea level. the steep icy peaks of the kunlun mountains, gangdise range and himalayas are often swept by wind and snow. it is under such harsh natural conditions that the border defence units stand guard year in year out.

since the start of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the commanders and fighters have scathingly criticized teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link", the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by him and his crimes in attempting to tamper with the party's basic line and restore capitalism. the exposure and criticism of teng hsiao-ping has greatly enhanced the consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle of the cadres and fighters and strengthened their confidence and determination in defending the frontier. their consensus of opinions is: "we're willing to lead a hard life on the snowy highlands all our lives for the sake of the security of our motherland and the happiness of our people."

the shinphangur border defence station is on the bank of pangong lake nearly 6,000 metres above sea level. surmounting the difficulty of rarefied air, the fighters enjoy the hard work and bravely shoulder the responsibility entrusted them by the people. they patrol day and night, treading on perennial snow and climbing sheer cliffs and icy peaks. in the defence of the frontier area many outstanding cadres and heroic sentinels in ari prefecture have come to the fore.

leading cadres of the border defence units are always with the rank and file however harsh the conditions. they eat, live and work with the frontier guards at their outposts, and study and criticize teng hsiao-ping with them.

hsieh teh-jung, commander of the ari sub-military area command, regards the frontier area as his home and working in harsh conditions as a glory. he has worked on the snowy highlands for 14 years and always retained the true features of an ordinary soldier. he is one with the cadres and fighters, carries forward the glorious tradition of unity between officers and men.

inspired by the example of the leading cadres, many demobilized soldiers have stayed on in ari prefecture to work on various fronts of socialist construction alongside people of various nationalities. together they build and defend the southwestern frontier.

TAIWAN

Chiang Clique Plays Reactionary Politics by Means of Sport

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

according to news from taipei, sport in general is deteriorating in taiwan and many athletes past their sporting prime are in dire poverty. the chiang clique uses sport only as a means to achieve its dirty political ends in the international arena, to the utter neglect of sports for mass participation.

the chiang clique curries favour with athletes as long as they are useful, and then throws them aside.

it is recalled that in september of 1973 the asian games federation at its executive council meeting voted in favour of confirming the all-china sports federation as a member of the a.g.f., and expelled therefrom the socalled sports organization of the chiang clique. since then, a number of international sports federations have, one after another, expelled the chiang clique. the call for restoring china's legitimate right in the international olympic committee and expelling the chiang clique is gaining momentum in the world.

under the circumstance, the chiang clique advertised what it called "separation of sport from politics" in a scheme to hang on in the i.o.c. and other international sports bodies.

the latest example is when, shortly before the opening of the current 21st olympic games, the chiang clique's "olympic committee president" shen chia-ming once again played the old tune of "sincere observance of the i.o.c. rules and not complicating matters by bringing politics to the olympic games."

the two superpowers, the u.s.a. and the u.s.s.r., and a handful of die-hards in international sports organizations supported the chiang clique's participation in the games. the soviet revisionists declared their acceptance of taiwan's participation in the 1980 olympic games in moscow if the chiang clique succeeded in hanging on in the i.o.c. until that time.

however, because many justice-upholding countries and world public opinion were opposed to it, the chiang clique failed to succeed in continuing to flaunt its threadbare signboard at the current games.

taiwan newspapers reveal that the chiang clique is an old hand at playing reactionary politics and that it has "never paid any attention to or promoted" sports for the people in taiwan. the shortage of sports ground at the grassroots level is universal.

this is exemplified by a news item in the kaohsiung "taiwan daily news" last february under the headline: "sport promotion a mockery: municipal swimming pool closes down". the newspaper said that sub-tropical kaohsiung, with a population of over one million, had only one swimming pool in the city. after long years of disrepair the pool had become a danger to the swimmers and had had to be closed for good.

in taiwan today the workers and peasants are not the only ones being denied access to sports. in schools, too, sport is in decline and in most schools physical training classes exist in name only while the physical constitution of the pupils on the whole is poor.

as the chiang clique needs championship winners as a tool for playing reactionary politics, it encourages athletes to seek championship titles by all means, even at the expense of health and sportsmanship. it corrupts athletes with material incentives and poisons the mind of sports enthusiasts in taiwan.

the upshot is the strained relations between fellow competitors and teams, and between competitors on the one hand and referees and judges on the other. matches frequently end in brawls and fist fights.

the taipei "united daily news" reports that a baseball game in chiayi last may ended in a free-for-all with at least ten persons badly injured. equipment and trophies on display in the officials' reviewing box were smashed in the scuffle. the hour-long scuffle between baseball bat wielders was finally dispersed by the chiang clique's military and riot police which were rushed to the scene.

the chiang clique pays no attention to the life and work of the athletes. although some of them have achieved fair results, they cannot make further progress for lack of advanced coaching. many athletes who have sacrificed their youth for the chiang clique have been callously cast aside. even athletes who have distinguished themselves are not protected from unemployment and poverty when they are past their peak.

reports from taiwan say that chu shui fang, an all-round athlete and one-time provincial champion, was unsuccessful in applying for work as a sports master in a small town school after long years of unemployment. chang chin-chuan, a long distance runner who sweated and toiled on the cinder track for the chiang clique, is also unemployed.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Holds National Council Meeting

(NCNA-English Canberra, Aug. 2, 1976)

the australia-china society held its annual national council meeting in sydney from july 31 to august 1.

a statement adopted unanimously at the meeting said that the national council commended prime minister fraser's significant initiatives and good work in strengthening australia-china relations during his recent visit to china. the statement urged the australian people "to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between australia and china."

the statement pointed out that the national council endorses prime minister fraser's forthright condemnation of the growing menace of soviet social-imperialism in its drive for world domination.

the report on the work of the council listed the important advances in various fields made by the society in the past year. it stressed that the society should make every effort to mobilise mass support for all steps taken by the australian government in the direction of improving relations between australia and china in the period ahead.

some 40 representatives and observers from all six states and australian capital territory attended the meeting. geoffrey stillwell was reelected national president and miss lindy decker was elected national secretary. chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, spoke at the meeting.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

President and Lady Khama of Botswana Visit Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 3, 1976)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished guests from botswana made a special trip by car today from changsha to shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, and were given a warm welcome by the local people.

president and lady khama and other distinguished guests arrived in shaoshan in the company of yeh fei, minister of communications, and li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee. mao tse-pu and chang han-pin, chairman and vice-chairman of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee, cordially shook hands with the guests upon their arrival. several hundred well-wishers and youngsters welcomed the distinguished visitors by waving bouquets and colourful streamers, singing and dancing to the strains of joycus music.

president and lady khama and the other distinguished guests visited chairman mao's birth place and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were given a detailed account of chairman mao's early life, study and labour and his great revolutionary practice, such as leading the peasant movement in shaoshan.

president and lady khama and the other distinguished guests were photographed together with yeh fei, li chen-chun and mao tse-pu in front of chairman mao's birth place.

president khama said happily: we are very pleased to have the opportunity to visit the former residence of chairman mao. chairman mao is a venerated and well-known leader in the world. we appreciate the great successes the chinese people have achieved under the leadership of your great leader chairman mao. we appreciate the spirit of self-reliance that chairman mao has instilled in them, and it is also a great inspiration to the developing countries.

president and lady khama and the other distinguished guests inspected an aqueduct in the shaoshan irrigated area on their way back to changsha in the afternoon.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Brazilian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of brazilian journalists led by arnaldo de castro nogueira.

present on the occasion were hsieh li-fu, deputy director, and peng ti, leading member, of the hsinhua news agency.

Brazilian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

the delegation of brazilian journalists wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned, including peng ti and tsui chi.

while in china, the delegation visited factories, schools, people's communes and hospitals, and toured places of historical interest in peking, linhsien county, chengchow, shanghai, soochow, taching, harbin and changchun.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaica-China Friendship Association Established

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1976)

the jamaica association for friendship with the people's republic of china was inaugurated yesterday at a ceremony in the jamaican capital, according to a report from kingston.

jimmy lowe, president of the association, presided over the meeting.

howard cooke, minister of education, attended the meeting on behalf of the jamaican government and prime minister michael manley. he expressed congratulations on the establishment of the association and made a speech in which he praised the achievements won in the chinese revolution and socialist construction, and acclaimed the friendship between the jamaican and chinese people.

he said: "we deplore and denounce imperialism in any form. we believe that it is an evil which should be removed from the face of the earth." praising china's foreign policy, he said: "china is not an imperialist power, and has no interest whatsoever in either annexing territory from other countries or imposing her ideology or political beliefs on other peoples. her policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations has been a landmark in the history of civilization."

messages of greetings from many friendly organizations in jamaica and from the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries were read at the meeting.

chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao was present on the occasion. expressing warm greetings, he described the establishment of the association as a new stage in the development of friendly relations between the peoples of china and jamaica. he wished the friendship between the two peoples evergreen.

among the others attending the meeting were maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of finance, officials of the chinese embassy, and members of a visiting chinese table tennis team.

the ceremony was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. at the end, a film, "a brilliant spectacle", was shown and a photo exhibition on china's socialist construction was opened.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Green Eagle Football Team Wins Friendly Match in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 2, 1976)

a nigerian green eagle football team on a tour of china opened its friendly match series with a 1:0 victory over the kwangtung provincial team yesterday.

the match was played at the kwangchow yuehhsiushan stadium and drew warm applause from more than 30,000 spectators.

liu chi-fa, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, was among the spectators and prior to the match met with mallav idris umaru, leader of the nigerian green eagle football team.

the nigerian team arrived in kwangchow from peking on july 30 and was entertained at a reception by the kwangtung branch of the chinese football association the following day.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Exhibition of Chinese Arts and Crafts Opens in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 1, 1976)

an exhibition of chinese arts and crafts under the auspices of the pakistan national council of arts opened in islamabad today.

opening the exhibition, malik mohammad jaffar, minister of state for cultural affairs, said that the friendship between pakistan and china goes back a thousand years. he also dealt with the role of the exhibition in enhancing the friendship between the two countries and praised the achievements of chinese arts and crafts.

speaking earlier, chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao thanked the pakistan government and the national council of arts of pakistan for their efforts in making this exhibition a success.

among the more than 200 exhibits are works created in recent years. they included ivory, jade, stone and wood carving, silk embroideries, procelain and household handicraft articles. the exhibition will move to lahore and karachi later.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Journal Acclaims Chinese People's Struggle Against Teng Hsiao-ping

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1976)

the chinese people's criticism, under the leadership of chairman mao, of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is acclaimed by an article carried in this year's no. 3 issue of "le drapeau rouge", organ of the central committee of the communist party of poland.

the article says: "the great cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao has won full success. on all the fronts of the struggle, revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat have triumphed over counter-revolution and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. the communist party of china and its general line formulated by chairman mao tsetung have been strengthened. revolutionary marxism-leninism has emerged victorious. the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china has also strengthened the international progressive and revolutionary forces."

the article points out: "although the enemy has been defeated, it has not yet been wiped out completely and has not given up its struggle. the crushed liu shao-chi headquarters was replaced by the lin piao headquarters. after the exposure and defeat of the renegade, traitor and agent of social-imperialism lin piao, there emerged teng hsiao-ping who attacked the party, the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao tsetung himself in a bid to safeguard the bourgoois order. however, he overestimated his strength and, like liu shao-chi and lin piao, met with revolutionary counter-attacks from the party, the people's army and the broadest masses of the working people."

the article notes that the cardinal question in a revolutionary period is to seize political power. however, the central question after victory is to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat which cannot be realized without continuing the socialist revolution in the spheres of the economic base and superstructure. the theory of class struggle is the basic principle of a revolutionary policy and the motive force to overcome difficulties and make steady advance in the whole period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the article continues to say, liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping pushed a revisionist line and obdurately insisted on taking the capitalist road. they adopted the principle of retrogression, discontinuing the socialist revolution in opposition to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

after quoting chairman mao's thesis "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road", the article points out: these words of comrade mao tsetung's to the party and the working masses are a call on them to wage struggle. in the fierce class struggle and in face of the attacks by the counter-revolutionary revisionists, comrade mao tsetung has safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the article continues: "teng hsiao-ping, a renegade to marxism-leninism and a capitulationist, put forward the revisionist programme -- the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces that opposes taking class struggle as the decisive factor, betrayed the party's revolutionary line and negated the necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution. as this bourgeois line failed to receive support within the leadership of the communist party of china, he openly incited the dregs and remnant evil elements of the bourgeoisie to oppose the party, the working class and its dictatorship, and chairman mao tsetung himself."

the article says, the proletariat in peking has swept away with an iron broom the counter-revolutionary vermin at tien an men square. the chinese working masses are advancing in giant strides to win new victories and strengthen the revolutionary line of the party and chairman mao tsetung, the article says.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

the chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang and his deputy chang li-hua left port of spain for jamaica on july 31 upon the conclusion of its friendly visit to trinidad and tobago, according to a report from port of spain.

seeing the team off at the airport were selwyn charles, parliamentary secretary, and r. stanford, deputy permanent secretary, of the ministry of education and culture of trinidad and tobago; victor gowan, president of the trinidad and tobago table tennis association; as well as representatives of table tennis players of the host country and chinese residents there. yang mai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present at the airport.

yang mai gave a reception on the visit of the chinese team on the evening of july 30. governor-general of trinidad and tobago ellis clarke and lady clarke attended the reception and took a photo with the chinese players.

during their visit the chinese table tennis players had nine friendly and exhibition matches with players of the host country. the matches were warmly received by the spectators.

CHINA AND UN

Fifth Session of Third UN Sea Law Conference Opens

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 2, 1976)

the fifth session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea opened in new york this afternoon.

the session, due to last for seven weeks, will continue the negotiations and consultations on the draft provisions of the proposed new law of the sea.

taking part in the session are delegations of over 150 countries and areas.

at the previous four sessions, a vast number of third world countries strongly demanded a new law of the sea which reflects the historical trend of the present era and safeguards their state sovereignty and economic rights and interests. they resolutely opposed the old law of the sea favourable to colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. at the fourth session, held in new york from march to may this year, the third world countries waged an acute struggle against maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers. firmly safeguarding their sovereignty and jurisdiction over the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, many third world countries urged that no foreign activities in the economic zone should be detrimental to the independence and security of a coastal country and that no foreign military activities and installations should be permitted in the economic zone of a coastal country or on its continental shelf without the approval of the given country. they insisted that an exclusive economic zone must not be part of the high seas. they opposed the so-called "freedom of scientific research" in any exclusive economic zone, the entry of any foreign warship into the territorial waters of a country at will without notifying that country or obtaining its permission, and the "free passage" through or the "free flight" over a strait within the territorial sea of a country made by any foreign military vessel or plane. the just demands and reasonable propositions raised by the third world countries were supported by a number of second world countries. but the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have stubbornly clung to their position of maritime hegemonism, trying their utmost to keep intact the old sea law system. the soviet social-imperialists, in particular, have adopted a very arrogant and obstinate attitude, openly opposing the just demands of the developing countries on a number of important questions. this has further laid bare their hegemonistic features and landed them in an extremely isolated position. as a result of superpower disruption and obstruction, the fourth session failed to reach agreement on some important questions of substance. the fifth session will inevitably see a continued bitter struggle between the numerous developing countries and the superpowers.

in his opening speech at the plenary meeting today, chairman shirley amerasinghe (srilanka) described the present session as "a critical one". representatives of some small-and medium-sized countries in their speeches expounded their positions and proposals on safeguarding maritime interests and put forward positive suggestions on the proceedings of the session.

leader of the chinese delegation ling ching in his speech said that the chinese delegation agrees in principle that at the current session, priority should be given to consultations on certain important matters of substance. the question of which issues acquire a "key" character must be decided upon through proper discussions and negotiations in various committees. "at present," he said, "there are still differences of principle on quite a few major issues concerning the law of the sea, and these differences are all related to the struggle against maritime hegemonism and the safeguarding of state sovereignty, security and other major rights and interests". he continued, "on these major issues, the numerous third world countries have time and again put forward their just and reasonable propositions, but owing to obstruction by the superpowers, no proper solution has ever been achieved. the question of rights and interests of the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states also remains to be well solved on the basis of consultations on an equal footing. we are of the opinion that these major issues should be included in the list of the key issues. only when these issues have met with a solution which basically accords with the interests of the numerous developing countries can the conference make genuine progress."

ling ching said, "it is the consistent position of the chinese delegation that all countries, big and small, should participate in the discussions of all issues on the basis of equality. at present, the conference on the law of the sea has entered the stage of deep-going discussions on the key issues. it is all the more imperative to enable all countries, the small-sized delegations of the developing countries in particular, to have full opportunities to take part in the whole process of consultations. therefore, we hold that discussions and consultations on important issues should be mainly conducted in committees."

on the question of the preamble and final clauses, ling ching said that a general debate at the plenary meeting should be arranged when appropriate, so as to know the positions and views of all countries before a draft text is prepared and submitted to the plenary session for discussion.

ling ching said in conclusion: "the 3rd conference on the law of the sea is now at an important stage. the people of the whole world are watching our efforts. it is our common demand to combat superpower maritime hegemonism and draw up a new convention of the law of the sea that accords with the interests of the numerous third-world and small-and medium-sized countries. the developing countries, in order to safeguard their fundamental interests and oppose

any attempt of the superpowers to impose their will on others, must strengthen unity, adhere to principle and persevere in struggle. the chinese delegation will, as always, resolutely stand together with the other third world countries and all countries that cherish their independence and sovereignty and work together with them for positive results at this session."

CHINA AND US

President of National Council for US-China Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

christopher h. phillips, president of the national council for u.s.-china trade, left peking for home by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

christopher h. phillips arrived in peking on july 19 as guest of the china council for the promotion of international trade. wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council, met and gave a dinner in honour of the american guest the following day.

while in peking, the american guest had business discussions with the host council, various national import and export corporations, the packaging company and the bank of china, and paid a visit to peking university.

Reproduced from best available copy.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY OVER CHINESE EARTHQUAKES

Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations Extend Sympathy Over Chinese Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

a number of marxist-leninist parties and organizations have sent messages to the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade mao tsetung and comrade hua kuo-feng, expressing deep sympathy over the strong earthquake in the tangshan-fengnan area in hopei province of china.

the messages are from the central committee of the workers' party of japan; the central committee of the communist party of poland; christian semmler, karl-heinz hutter, juergen hortemann and werner heuler, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany (kpd); the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of france; fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium; eduino vilar, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist); the central committee of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist); the central committee of the communist unitarian movement of the netherlands (marxist-leninist); c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands; the central committee of the workers' movement for socialism of italy; and benito scocozza, chairman of the communist league (marxists-leninists) of denmark.

CHINA'S ARMY DAY MARKED BY OTHER COUNTRIES

Chinese Army Day Celebrated in Albania, Korea, Romania and Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1976)

meetings in celebration of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army were held recently in albania, korea, romania and viet nam.

a meeting was held in the albanian capital, tirana, on the evening of july 29. present at the meeting were bejto isufi, commander of the tirana garrison; bajram balla, director of the culture and propaganda department of the ministry of people's

defence; officers of the tirana garrison; veteran fighters who had taken part in the anti-fascist war of national liberation and cadres of the ministry of people's defence.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim, and chang hsiu-shan, military attache, of the chinese embassy in albania attended the meeting.

speeches were made by rexhep zuma, an officer of the albanian people's army, and chang hsiu-shan.

the song and dance ensemble of the albanian people's army. gave a performance after the meeting.

in korea, a meeting was held on july 28 by the han ju gyong unit of the korean people's army.

among those present at the meeting were major general han ju gyong; shih kuo-pao, charge d'affaires ad interim, tieh lei, military attache, of the chinese embassy in korea; and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

speeches were made at the meeting by han ju gyong and tieh lei.

after the meeting, the participants saw photos on the political and military training of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese colour feature film "the second spring".

in romania, a meeting was held in bucharest by the romanian ministry of national defence on july 29.

among hundreds of officers attending the meeting were lieutenant general ion hortopan, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff; lieutenant general gheorghe lefter of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; major general aurel niculescu, commander of the romanian air force; and other high-ranking officers.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and military attache li yung-chih attended the meeting.

speeches were made by lieutenant general hortopan and li yung-chih.

after the meeting, the participants saw a photo exhibition on the training and life of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese colour feature film "the guerrillas sweep the plains".

on july 27, a meeting was held by a unit of the romanian armed forces at ploiesti.

in viet nam, a meeting was held on july 29 by the people's armed forces in hanoi.

colonel ta dinh tieu, commander, and colonel pham thach tam, deputy political commissar, of the capital's garrison headquarters of the viet nam people's army, and representatives of cadres and fighters attended the meeting.

yen ling, military attache, of the chinese embassy in viet nam attended the meeting.

the meeting was addressed by colonel pham thach tam and yen ling.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 13, 1976 No. 6157

****
* NATIONAL *
****

ARMY BUILDING

What Is Required To Be Reorganized?

- Criticizing the reactionary fallacy of taking "reorganization" as the key link in army building advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing

by

Hung Ch'eng (洪 城)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1976)

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a proletarian army personally built, led and commanded by the great leader Chairman Mao and is the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," he at the same time brought up with an ulterior object in view the need of taking "reorganization" as the key link in army building. He dreamed of using this to negate taking class struggle as the key link in army building and the Party's basic line, to tamper with the orientation of our army building, and change the nature of the proletarian army.

What is taken after all as the key link in army building is an important question bearing on what line is carried out, what road is followed and what class is served by our army.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "What 'taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly exposed and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sinister design and reactionary essence in confusing and replacing the key link with things hinged on it. Like other kinds of work

in the whole country, our army building must take class struggle as the key link and can never take any "reorganization" as the key link.

In a society with classes, all kinds of social phenomena have a specific class content and are conditioned by class struggle. Class struggle is the huge lever of social reforms and a powerful motive force pushing history forward. The army emerges after the emergence of classes and is a tool of class struggle. Only by taking class struggle as the key link in our army building can we uphold the firm and correct political orientation and consciously and effectively serve the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat.

In the whole historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. The bourgeoisie is found not only in society but also right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. "The primary requisite for the dictatorhsip of the proletariat is a proletarian army." (Marx's "In Commemoration of the 7th Anniversary of the International," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 443) Our army is the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat charged with the glorious task of combating aggression from abroad and guarding against restoration at home. It has to wage struggle against not only the overt armed enemies but also the covert enemies without guns. In particular, it has to wage a protracted and persistent struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party who are most deceptive and dangerous. Only by grasping this key link of class struggle in army building can we clearly recognize the principal contradiction, the main danger, the target of revolution and the focal point of attack in the socialist period, boycott interference and sabotage from the bourgeois military line and the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie, consciously restrict bourgeois rights, preserve the true colors of the proletarian army, and victoriously fulfill the historic mission entrusted by the Party and the state.

Chairman Mao always emphasizes the need to take class struggle as the key link in army building. He personally drafted the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, thus laying down for our army a complete Marxist army building line with class struggle as the key link and clearly pointing out politically, ideologically and organizationally the orientation of our army building. In the course of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out a number of times the need to uphold "the firm and correct political line" above all else, to conduct powerful and effective political work, to constantly raise the consciousness of the cadres and fighters in class struggle, and to be good at coping with imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionaries and all class enemies. After the period of socialist revolution was ushered in, Chairman Mao again repeatedly admonished the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country that they "must never forget classes and class struggle" and "must grasp this key link of class struggle and this key link of the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road." In the brilliant "May 7 directive, Chairman Mao also called on our army "to stand ready at any time to take part in the struggle for criticizing the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution," and to

strengthen army building in the three great revolutionary movements. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao further instructed our army "to support the broad masses of the Left," to take part in supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, exercising military control and giving military training, and to actively throw itself into the actual class struggle and two-line struggle. It is precisely due to our persistently taking class struggle as the key link in army building as instructed by Chairman Mao that our army has grown from the small to the big, from the weak to the strong, and headed from victories to still greater victories.

In order to meet the needs arising from the development of the revolutionary situation and to fulfill its historic mission, it is essential for a proletarian army to constantly carry out reorganization. The past rectification campaigns carried out by our army under the leadership of Chairman Mao all took class struggle and the two-line struggle as the key link. When our army was first built, Chairman Mao personally led the reorganization, training and consolidation of the Red Army. During the War of Resistance against Japan, Chairman Mao again led the whole Party and the whole army to carry out the rectification campaign for liquidating the Wang Ming line and the past opportunist lines. During the Liberation War, Chairman Mao once again led an ideological education movement in the army with the methods of airing grievances and conducting three investigations. Chairman Mao led our army to carry out these ideological education movements in the army for the purpose of crushing the non-proletarian ideas that had wormed their way into the tissues of our army and of raising the consciousness of our army commanders and fighters in class struggle and the two-line struggle so as to enable our army to be built on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and become a people's army under the absolute leadership of the Party for better implementing the Party's line and fighting to win still greater victories in the revolutionary war.

In 1971, Chairman Mao brought up the question of reorganizing the army and personally led the reorganization of our army. The purpose of reorganization was to enable our army to better carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, consolidate and develop the results won in the great cultural revolution, raise its ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and fight for strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

For the sake of usurping leadership and seizing power in the army, the representative figures of the bourgeoisie inside the Party always made every effort to oppose taking class struggle as the key link in army building and the reorganization of the army. Anti-Party element Peng Te-huai openly publicized that the principal contradiction in the army was "the contradiction between man and technology," and put forward a reactionary program for "standardization and modernization" that ignored revolutionization. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao vociferously spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle and dished up "good in four respects as the key link" in army building. The arch unrepentant capitalst-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing called for taking "reorganization" as the key link in army building. This is but the continuation of P'eng Te-huai's and Lin Piao's bourgeois military lines and a reflection of the struggle between the two

two classes and the two lines within the Party. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vain attempt to write off this key link of class struggle in army building is preposterous and reactionary both in theory and in practice.

Our principled difference with Teng Hsiao-p'ing lies not in whether or not it is necessary to reorganize the army, but in why it must be reorganized, what is taken as the key link and what line is followed in reorganization, and what should be reorganized.

By raising "reorganization" to the position of the key link in army building, Teng Hsiao-p'ing pretends to be concerned with army building, but actually has an ulterior object in view. The use of the revisionist principle to "reorganize" the army is an important aspect of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's action and disposition in restoration through reversing verdicts. His purpose is to crush the rich fruits of the great cultural revolution and the glorious tradition of our army, in a vain attempt to crush Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line so as to turn our army from a proletarian army into a bourgeois army.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "reorganization" of the army started from attacking the excellent situation in the army. He vigorously created a counter-revolutionary public opinion, described the excellent situation appearing in our army since the great cultural revolution as a mass of pitch darkness, and slandered this as the aftermath of the great cultural revolution. This completely stood truth on its head and confounded black and white. After the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres and fighters greatly raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. The glorious tradition of our army was further carried forward, and socialist new things appeared one after another like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. In the course of supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, exercising military control and giving military training, they performed new meritorious services for the people. In the counter-offensives for self-defense on Chenpao Island and Hsisha Islands, they fiercely attacked the intruders and victoriously defended the sacred territory of the motherland. Numerous facts vividly show that the great cultural revolution has fundamentally strengthened our army building, and the situation in our army is as excellent as that in the whole country. In vilifying the excellent situation in our army and attacking the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing wanted nothing more than to prove that the great cultural revolution had made a mess of things and it was necessary for him to "reorganize" things. This has fully exposed the criminal aim of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in wanting to crush all the fruits of the great cultural revolution.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants not only to crush the fruits of the great cultural revolution, but also to crush as a whole by means of "reorganization" the glorious traditions of our army in the past few decades and Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line. From the "statement of accounts" for "reorganization" prepared by him, we can discover that the absolute leadership of the Party over the army has been abolished, the principle of adhering to proletarian politics in command has been slashed, and the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat have been negated. Education in the Party's correct line is no longer

in existence, ideological and political work in the army has disappeared, and the content of the call for the rectification of the incorrect style has also been completely distorted. In one word, as Teng Hsiao-p'ing sees it, the complete set of lines and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for our army building is unfit for use and can only be replaced by his set of bourgeoisie, revisionist trash. Teng Hsiao-p'ing has again and again declared that "reorganization" is mainly for "consolidating" the Party, and the "Party" also mainly refers to the leading bodies which must be "reorganized from top to bottom." Actually he wants to tamper with the proletarian military line politically, ideologically and organizationally "from top to bottom" according to his revisionist program and line, and transform the proletarian army according to the image of the bourgeoisie.

Reorganized according to Teng Hsiao-p'ing's methods, the proletarian army would become a bourgeois army. Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself once said that according to his methods, "should there be signs of unrest, the army could take control." A word thus reveals the secrets of heaven, and this sinister remark has fully exposed his wolfish design in"reorganizing" the army.

In Water Margin, in the course of pushing the capitulationist line, the capitulationist Sung Chiang went all out to "reorganize" the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan, and as a result, this revolutionary armed force of the peasants was transformed into the imperial guard of the feudal rulers for the suppression of peasant uprisings. After the Soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped leadership in the Party and state, as it carried out all-out restoration politically, it at the same time conducted large-scale "reorganization" in the Soviet Red Army and finally turned this proletarian army into the army of social-imperialism. The capitulationist Sung Chiang of ancient time is the model followed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and the present state of the Soviet army is a specimen of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "reorganization." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "reorganization" is living class struggle and the vengeful counter-attack launched by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. Can it be said that this is not soul-stirring to people?!

It is easy to rock a mountain but it is difficult to rock the Liberation Army. The Chinese People's Liberation Army perosnally built, led and commended by Chairman Mao is a great army boundlessly loyal to the Party, the people, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. History shows that the plots of the representative figures of the bourgeoisie inside the Party to push a revisionist line in a vain attempt to change the nature of our army will never succeed, and the results are invariably to lift a rock only to drop it on their feet. This was so with P'eng Te-huai and Lin Piao, and also can only be so with Teng Hsiao-p'ing. No sooner Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "taking the three directives as the key link" and taking "reorganization" as the key link in army building came out into the open, many commanders and fighters of our army rose one after another to offer resistance and opposition. After the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao started, the commanders and fighters of the whole army energetically threw themselves into the battle under the leadership of Party committees at all levels. When a handful of class enemies flaunted the signboard of supporting Teng Hsiao-p'ing and stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanman

Square, the garrison fighters of our People's Liberation Army and the worker-militiamen of the Capital, together with the people's police, waged a resolute struggle against this gang of counter-revolutionaries and smashed at one stroke this counter-revolutionary riot. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's dream of turning our army into his tool for restoring capitalism is really day-dreaming and wishful thinking!

At present, a great victory has been won in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, but the penetrating and thoroughgoing criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line from the coordination of theory and practice still calls for continued efforts in fighting. We certainly must seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, and further deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." We must criticize his crimes in agitation for taking "reorganization" as the key link in army building in a vain attempt to tamper with the orientation of our army building and change the nature of the proletarian army. We certainly must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and strengthen army building. We must grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, and firmly deal blows to the conspiratorial and subversive activities of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and all class enemies. We must at all times be prepared to smash surprise attacks from imperialism or social-imperialism and defend with actual action Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great socialist fatherland.

* * *

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS

Pay Attention to the Study of Their Tactics

by

Hsing Chien (行健) of the Peking Analytical Instruments Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1976)

In the introductory note to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-revolutionary Clique" Chairman Mao pointed out: "Like all counter-revolutionary cliques, their subversive activities are invariably carried out in a covert or double-dealing form." This is the law governing the activities of the bourgeois careerists and conspirators as well as all counter-revolutionaries and counter-revolutionary cliques under the dictatorship of the proletariat. A comparison of the double-dealing tactics of the counter-revolutionary activities of the Hu Feng clique as revealed by Chairman Mao will enable us to discover that the tactics of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the handful of class enemies supporting him are mostly inherited from the "trick bag" of past counter-revolutionary cliques with some camouflaged, some transplanted in toto, and some developed a bit further.

Hu Feng had in a secret letter enjoined his confederates that "for the sake of 'literally' taking a firm 'stand'," "it is necessary to read more Marxism-Leninism." As for the writings of Chairman Mao, Hu Feng instigated his confederates to "go along with" outwardly, and at times even quote some of the context. A similar tactic was used by Teng Hsiao-p'ing in concocting the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." Although in such big poison weeds as "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work in the Whole Party and the Whole Country" concocted under his instruction he outwardly used Marxist-Leninist phrases for window-dressing, yet what he actually peddled was the revisionist trash. One of his followers said smugly: "Many things could secure a footing by quoting words from Chairman Mao." This sentence has revealed their treacherous device of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag.

The Hu Feng clique learned the tactic of "weeding out the undesirable close to the emperor" from Prince Liu Pi of Wu, a careerist of the Han Dynasty who tried to turn back the wheel of history, and used the pretext of attacking part of the so-called "philistines" "in power or in the process of seizing power" to negate the leadership of the Party and the dictatorshp of the proletariat. "Attacking a small number of people is nothing more than an excuse or tactic of the counter-revolutionaries. Their actual intention is 'to leave no ground unturned'." The "On the General Program" concocted under the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing called for toppling the so-called "class enemies opposing Marxism." The handful of counter-revolutionary rioters at T'ienanmen Square also sang Teng Hsiao-p'ing's tune, and nonsensically said that "the recent so-called struggle against Right-deviation is actually the activity of a handful of careerists to reverse verdicts," and pointed the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

After his frenzied attack against the Party failed, Hu Feng made hasty preparations for retreat and "sought regeneration through forbearance." He falsely expressed that he would "study diligently" and "work hard" "to make up my past mistakes with practical action," so that he might conceal himself, "sharpen my sword and study and assess the situation" and be prepared "to cut off my head and cast it forth" when the time was ripe. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was also very proficient with the tactic of "feigning dead." In his self-examination, he asked that he be "assigned a bit of work so that I may have the opportunity to redeem myself." He said, "I promise that I'll never reverse the verdicts." How "sincere and earnest" he appeared to be. However, the moment he resumed power in part, he immediately led a gang of restorationist zealots and the "home-going contingent" to "risk their old lives" with "no fear shown for parting with their heads or spilling their blood" to counter-attack the proletariat in revenge.

When the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique fabricated "flags all over the hills" as a "decoy" to "attack" the Party, they "make no scruple of using exaggerations and even telling lies" to falsely accuse others. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by him as well as all the class enemies had a deep insight of this. In the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by him, the Teng's Rumor Company and its various subsidiaries frenziedly concocted all kinds of counter-revolutionary political rumors to maliciously attack our great leader Chairman Mao and split the CCP Central Committee. Their reactionary contents and despicable methods greatly surpassed those of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The counter-revolutionaries are not that stupid, and these tactics of theirs are most cunning and vicious. All members of the revolutionary party can never under-estimate them or be lethargic and careless. The political vigilance of the people must be greatly heightened before they can be dealt with and wiped out." Experience tells us that only by paying attention to the study of the tactics of the class enemies could we defeat them by giving tit for tat. Moreover, only by mobilizing the people to do this could we be certain of defeating them. This is because the counter-revolutionary careerists and conspirators are going against the tide of history, their reactionary essence in opposing progress and revolution and persisting in regression and restoration basically runs counter to the law governing historical development and defies the wishes and aspirations of the hundreds of millions of the people, and hence their counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics also could only be those of thieves and burglars that could never be shown in day light. Marx and Engels said: "There is only one method for dealing with all such conspiracies and intrigues, but it is a method that is the most destructive, and this is to expose them with thoroughness. The total exposure of such conspiracies and intrigues will deprive them of all strength." ("The Socialist Democratic Alliance and the Internatonal Workers' Association," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVIII, p. 372) The two brilliant and wise resolutions of the CCP Central Committee have dealt a blow to the enemies and educated the people. The broad masses of revolutionary people have again learned something from the event and materials of the T'ienanmen Square counter-

revolutionary political incident, and this has brought out their revolutionary enthusiasm and raised their discerning power.

It must also be noted that following the development of the situation and the change of conditions, when the class enemies use these counter-revolutionary tactics, they will develop some new patterns, and supply the "old tunes" with "new words." Because of this, in order to win still greater victories, the revolutionary people must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought conscientiously, use the viewpoint of classes and class struggle, seriously study the counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics of the class enemies, sum up the law of class struggle and its new characteristics, and use the mighty power of the dictatorship of the proletariat to smash all the conspiracies of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party to restore capitalism.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Penetratingly Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Further Develop Scientific and Technical Undertakings in Agriculture

- Comment by Our Own Correspondent -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 23, 1976)

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and pushed the vigorous development of our scientific and technical undertakings in agriculture. At present, socialist new things are like flowers and borcades on the front of agricultural science and technology. The mass movement for scientific experiment is vigorously on the rise, and the sturdy growth of networks for conducting scientific experiments in agriculture at four levels, the integration of professional scientific research units with the workers and peasants, the practice of open-door scientific research, the extensive development of research in socialist coordination and cooperation and the appearance of large numbers of important new fruits of science and technology have vigorously given impetus to the development of socialist agricultural production in China. The excellent situation of "orioles singing and swallows darting everywhere" on the front of agricultural science and technology is a forceful rebuttal to the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past" advocated by the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Mount the Stage of Agricultural Science and Technology With Big Strides

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, mounting the stage of agricultural science and technology with big strides, have become the main force for conducting scientific experiments in agriculture, and a mass movement to conduct scientific experiments in agriculture has vigorously developed. The Party branch of the heroic Tachai brigade has led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to the forefront of this movement. They vigorously conduct scientific experiments in agriculture for the revolution and use Chairman Mao's philosophy to guide scientific farming with new ways and means every year. In the rocky mountainous area on the Taihang Mountains at over 800 meters above sea level with a frost-free period of 150 or 160 days, they have turned single-cropping into double-cropping with the per-mow yield exceeding 1,000 catties for years in succession, thus achieving the aim of transforming a place in the north into a place south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Through scientific experiment, they have summed up a complete set of experience in scientific farming. The experience in building the well-known "sponge field" and cultivating fertilizer source has considerably enriched and developed the theory of soil science.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and farm workers in various places have also successfully experimented with many effective measures for insuring stable and high yield, and created many typical examples in maintaining a sustained high yield over a wide area. For instance, wheat was formerly always regarded as "a low-yield crop," but since the great cultural revolution, through scientific experiments, many places have brought about more and more areas giving high wheat yield on large tracts of land. There have appeared many areas yielding over 400 catties, counties and municipalities yielding over 600 catties, communes and brigades yielding over 800 catties and high-yield plots yielding over 1,000 catties, and summed up plenty of experiences in giving wheat yield at 1,000 catties per mow.

On the highlands of Chinghai and Tibet which were in past regarded as the "roof of the world" unfit for planting wheat, the per-mow yield exceeds 400 catties over wide areas. Last year, at Chiangtzu county 4,040 meters above sea level, the record yield of 1,610 catties of winter wheat per mow in our country was created. In Sinkiang and Chinghai there has also been set record spring wheat yields at 1,633 catties and 1,684 catties respectively. These exemplify a new level attained by China in cultivation science and technology.

In the process of the active participation of the broad masses in scientific experiment, there have emerged large numbers of new-type peasant-experts and many counties have created scientific and technical results of advanced levels with Chinese characteristics. Li Kuang-ch'ing of T'ao-yüan county, Hunan, created the outstanding achievement of harvesting 3,254 catties per mow from three crops (wheat, rice and rice) a year. Peasant seed-breeder Li E-yen of Yenshih county, Honan, created a new wheat strain which gave the highest yield at over 1,300 catties per mow in the locality. The "corn rice" bred by an old peasant of Korean nationality called Li Chen-sheng of Hailung county, Kirin, revealed something new for research in genetics and gave impetus to theoretical research. The bumper harvest measure for peanut by "thinning out plants and reducing irrigation of seedlings" suggested by peasant scientist Yao Shih-ch'ang of P'englai county, Shantung, solved the key technique for increasing peanut output in that place. Poor peasant commune member Chao Yüeh-liang of Ch'i county, Shansi, persevered in scientific research for ten years to find out the living habits of the burrowing insect mole cricket and the law governing its activity so as to develop a whole set of effective methods for the prevention and control of this insect pest. The fruitful results of their scientific experiments have considerably enriched the contents of China's agricultural science and made a contribution toward the development of agricultural production.

Especially in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, on the basis of rural scientific experiment groups, many areas in Huajung county, Hunan, have developed and created a complete form of organization with networks for conducting scientific experiments in agriculture at four levels in the countryside--agro-scientific institute at the county level, agro-scientific station at the commune level, agro-scientific team at the brigade level and agro-scientific group at the production team level, thus

bringing about a new situation in the mass movement to conduct scientific experiments in our country. At present, there has been formed in the whole country an army of peasant technicians with over ten million members.

The appearance of agro-scientific networks at four levels has reflected the excellent situation with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants playing the role of the main force in occupying the scientific and technical battlefront. It is an effective form for launching the mass movement to conduct scientific experiments in agriculture. It helps toward the rapid popularization of scientific knowledge and the extensive organization of the masses to carry out the principle of combining scientific research, production and use, and combining experiment, demonstration and popularization and helps unfold various agro-scientific experiments according to local conditions the rapid improvement of scientific and technical standards in agriculture and the accelerated development of agricultural production. Facts show that once emancipated from the hands of a handful of people and grasped by millions of people, modern science and technology will become effective tools for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism. Meanwhile, they also amply prove that only by fully bringing the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses into play and launching mass scientific experiments on a large scale can we develop our socialist agricultural production and agricultural science, with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically said that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," and the Party capitalist-roaders in scientific and technical circles also cried everywhere that "the workers and peasants are so low in cultural level" that they were unfit to take up scientific research. They attacked the four-level agro-scientific networks as "immature," "incomplete" and "questionable." They assumed the attitude of bourgeois aristocratic overlords toward mass participation in scientific research and roundly condemned it, in a vain attempt to negate the great cultural revolution and negate socialist new things. But their vile attempt to repress the mass movement is entirely futile. "Though opportunists seeking to resist the tide are almost everywhere yet the tide is always irresistible and socialism is triumphantly advancing everywhere."

Open-Door Scientific Research Demonstrates Its Infinite Vitality

The combination of professional scientists and technicians with workers and peasants to carry out open-door scientific research is a new thing that has emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It embodies the correct orientation of combining scientific research with productive labor to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and gives impetus to the transformation of the world outlook of scientists and technicians personnel and to the rapid development of science and technology. It is a road that must be followed in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing socialist scientific and technical undertakings. In the great cultural revolution, in compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, and his

series of directives including "we advocate that intellectuals go among the masses and go to factories and the countryside" ("Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work), the departments of research in agricultural science at various levels, by organizing the scientists and technicians to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants, conducting open-door scientific research, setting up basic points for conducting scientific experiments in the countryside and putting the emphasis on the forefront of production in agro-scientific research, have changed the state of "three departures" in scientific research work and obtained gratifying results.

Open-door scientific research helps transform the world outlook of scientists and technicians. With the broad masses of scientists and technicians participating in collective productive labor and re-educated on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements, they have conspicuously changed their spiritual outlook, transformed their stand, viewpoint and thoughts and feelings, and begun to move their foothold to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are hailed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. The masses call them "the bosom friends of the poor and lower-middle peasants" and "good staff officers in scientific farming."

After the start of open-door scientific research, because the problems originate from production practice and are studied in close conjunction with class struggle and the struggle for production, the close combination of the professional ranks with mass scientific research ranks has given impetus to the development of agricultural production and agricultural science.

Through conducting "three-in-one" scientific experiments in Tachai and Hsiyang, the Tachai Scientific and Technical Service Team of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture and Forestry obtained over ten scientific research results in the reform of the farming system, crop breeding, pedology, insemination of horses, cattle improvement, afforestation of mountainous areas, etc.

The Shensi Provincial Academy of Agriculture and Forestry persisted in putting the emphasis on the countryside in scientific research work. Since 1970, it sent people to stay at selected spots in 100 teams in over 70 counties and cities in the whole province to conduct "three-in-one combination" scientific experiments. In the short period of six years, it obtained 130 scientific research units. The per-mow grain yield in 80 percent of rural basic points surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" one after another. This influenced and inspired the practice of scientific farming by over 1,000 brigades in the vicinity. It also helped train over 10,000 peasant technicians, and marked achievements were scored in the development of agricultural production.

Since the great cultural revolution, the integration of the professional ranks with the mass movement and with production practice has introduced a novel feature to our agro-scientific research. New scientific and technical results have surged forth in great numbers. Agricultural crop pollen culture by monoploid breeding, something that ranks first in the world, has been applied in practice on a large scale. The cross breed of wheat and rye, an octo-heteroploid of advanced world level has been put into production. In the area of north Shensi, the experiment with the growing of wheat

at riverside areas has been popularized over a wide area. Water-borne green manure and humus acid fertilizer are being rapidly developed. The planting of various kinds of beets in winter in South China have been successfully experimented with. All these are the most forceful criticism of the absurdities--"scientific research has been so weakened that there is disruption in continuity"; "science and technology have held back the four modernizations," etc.--spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those capitalist-roaders within the Party in scientific and technical circles.

Socialist Mass Coordination and Cooperation Give Impetus to the Accomplishment of Agricultural Scientific Research Tasks with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

Another marked change brought by the great cultural revolution to the agro-scientific and technical front is the vigorous rise in the practice of coordination and cooperation. Through socialist coordination and cooperation, important problems in research are solved one after another within a short period of time, and group after group of fruitful results are thus achieved.

Research in socialist coordination and cooperation is born out of a need to meet the demand for the rapid development of socialist large-scale agriculture. Under the unified arrangements of state plans, the masses are fully mobilized to organize the joint battle of many branches of learning and departments, and scattered forces are organized to conduct joint research and fight a battle of annihilation with concentrate strength, thus giving full play to the superiority of our socialist system and accomplishing scientific research tasks with greater, faster, better and more economical results. For instance, marked progress and major breakthroughs have been made in the utilization and study of heterosis; underground water in the area of Heilung Harbor is rationally developed for utilization; the biological prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests is put into application over wide areas; gratifying results are achieved in apple bud selection and in air-conditioned storage; and radiation-induced breeding and laser breeding of farm crops and other new techniques have become important means for mass breeding. All these have developed through research in socialist coordination and cooperation.

The development of research in socialist coordination and cooperation is a revolution in the scientific and technical sphere. It has grown to maturity under the leadership of Party committees at all levels through taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line and ceaselessly criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Its healthy growth has been stimulated by the great cultural revolution.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing advocated that "class struggle cannot be discussed every day" and he and his ilk suggested that "the scientific and technical front should make no mention of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Their criminal aim was to induce people to forget class struggle, leave the bourgeois ideas to run wild, enable the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat and make scientific and technical work go astray,

in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." For the sake of building a powerful socialist state, we of course must push science and technology forward, but only by tightly grasping this key link of class struggle and exercising the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all departments of the cultural sphere can we insure the rapid development of science and technology along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's plot to reverse verdicts and practice restoration has thoroughly gone bankrupt, and we have won great victories, but the struggle is far from over. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, unfold in depth the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and carry the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism through to the end.

* * *

Reproduced from best available copy.

EARTHQUAKES

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Leads Central Delegation to Earthquake-stricken Area to Convey Loving Care of Chairman Mao and Party Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

a central delegation sent by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council, with premier hua kuo-feng as the general leader, is touring places struck by the violent earthquake of july 28 to extend cordial sympathy to the victims, convey to them the tremendous solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee, and encourage them in their revolutionary struggle to develop production and rebuild their homes by great exertion and through self-reliance.

deputy general leaders of the delegation are comrades chen yung-kuei, ulanfu, kuo yu-feng, fan tzu-yu, chang tsai-chien, huang yu-kun, chang tsung-hsun, yang chun-sheng, hsieh ching-yi, hsieh hsueh-kung, hsu cheng, liu tzu-hou and ma hui. the central delegation consists of three subdivisions, each for tangshan, tientsin and peking.

when the delegation left peking, it was seen off at the airport by party and state leaders wang hung-wen, chiang ching, chen hsi-lien, wang tung-hsing and li su-wen, and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu.

after arriving in heavily-affected tangshan, premier hua kuo-feng immediately drove to the kailuan coal mines and tangshan iron and steel company to tender sympathy to the masses. as soon as members of the three subdivisions reached the affected areas of tangshan, tientsin and peking on july 30, they went to factories, mines, villages, army camps, offices, schools and hospitals. they called on quake victims, read aloud the message of sympathy from the party central committee to the people in the stricken areas, conveyed the tremendous solicitude and cordial sympathy of chairman mao and the party central committee for the masses and cadres in the afflicted areas, and encouraged them, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the party committees at various levels, to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "man will triumph over nature", unite and help one another, work hard and dauntlessly plunge into the struggle to fight the effects of the quake and carry out relief work.

the broad masses of the people in the earthquake-stricken areas were deeply moved by all this. wherever premier hua kuo-feng and the delegation members went, people greeted them with warm hand-shakes. many quake victims, with tears in their eyes, shouted: "long live our great leader chairman mao excl." "long live the communist party of china excl." "thank chairman mao and the party central committee for the loving concern excl." they said: "at a time when we are in great difficulty, chairman mao and the party central committee sent armymen and medical teams to our rescue, bringing large quantities of goods and materials to us. now the delegation is among us, extending us warm sympathy. great are heaven and earth, but still greater is the kindness of the party; deep are rivers and seas, but still deeper is the kindness of chairman mao." they expressed their determination to act by deeds in return for the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and for the support rendered by the people throughout the country. with the impetus of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the anti-right deviationist struggle, they pledged to take class struggle as the key link, work hard and fight in unity and self-reliantly to rehabilitate production and rebuild their homes as soon as possible. they would fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory, they said.

Heroic Tangshan People Offset Earthquake Aftermath

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 4, 1976)

the people of tangshan city have shown their mettle in a dauntless and united struggle to offset the aftermath of the strong earthquake that shook this north china city as its epicentre on july 28.

the city is high in morale, alive with revolutionary heroism and optimism, and overflowing with examples of heroic exploits in the interests of the people.

in makeshift shelters people read the message of sympathy cabled by the party central committee and again and again shouted: "long live chairman mao excl." and "long live the chinese communist party excl." workers, cadres and liberation armymen were seen working side by side in the streets and at pit heads. vows of

"we are not afraid when heavens fall and the earth crumbles; we will create a new landscape with our own hands" rent the sky.

party committees at various levels stood in the van of the fight and proved worthy bastions in combat. leading members of many industrial and mining enterprises assumed responsibility for the fight against the effects of the quake and relief work without even bothering to dust their clothes after the principal shock. in the day they enthusiastically publicized the party central committee's message of sympathy, inquired after the well-being of the quake-stricken people, inspected equipment in workshops or down the pits. late at night, when others were already fast asleep after a hard day, they pored over chairman mao's teachings by kerosene lamps and discussed ways and means to offset the quake effects and to carry out the relief work by taking class struggle as the key link. they worked selflessly and with revolutionary ardour for several days on end.

no sooner had the first shock been over than members of the party committee of the tangshan power plant gathered for an emergency meeting to rescue class brothers and save state property. party committee secretary peng hung, in his late fifties, was buried under debris during the first shock. extricating himself, he ran to the plant in total disregard of the safety of his family. deputy party secretary tang yun made an inspection tour of all the substations in the city.

the exemplary deeds of the leading cadres gave a tremendous inspiration to the masses. they said: "the leading cadres care for us before themselves at the crucial juncture, and they are among the first to appear wherever the danger is greatest. with such cadres guiding us, we are confident of triumphing over the calamity."

in the fight against the effects of the earthquake and relief work, communist party members placed the interests of the people above everything else.

shortly after the first shock, party members of the tangshan bicycle factory met at the factory gates and volunteered to join in the rescue operation. the secretary of the factory's general party branch said: "we are communists nurtured by the party and chairman mao. we must stand the test at this critical moment. our thinking and our action must fit in well with the name of a communist." the party members responded: "we will be frontrunners in this operation. we will shoulder the load no matter how heavy it is. we will go wherever the danger is the greatest excl."

kao yen-sheng dedicated himself entirely to the rescue operation and worked in the factory several days and nights without going home. he said: "be concerned, first of all, with the safety of the masses -- this is what a communist should do."

yang fu-chen of the tangshan coal mine brought seven fellow workers in a dormitory to safety when the building was shaken violently by earth tremors.

the broad masses of workers in tangshan showed the heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death in the face of calamity. the suburban branch office of the tangshan posts and tele-communications bureau is one of the heroic collectives. when tele-communications links between tangshan and other parts of the country were disrupted by the strong shock, the seven comrades who manned the branch office made the pledge: "as long as we are alive we will stop at nothing to restore the tele-communications traffic excl."

three times they came to the city proper by bicycle. they located leading comrades of the city party committee and made timely reports on the latest developments of the earthquake and its after-shocks to the party central committee.

they helped with installing a new wire from the city centre to the suburb so as to facilitate the party central committee and the provincial and city party committees in giving directions to the fight against the effects of the earthquake and relief work. they worked for several days on end to keep the branch office in round-the-clock operation.

the workers of the tangshan coal mine on the night shift of july 28 made good their retreat en masse. talking about this feat, the workers praised their rescue team in one voice. the team set out as soon as it received an order to switch open the doors of an old air shaft five kilometres away. the team members arrived there, only to find the electric winch out of order because power supply was disrupted. so they pushed open all the heavy doors one after another with their hands and shoulders to bring the miners down the pit to safety.

the current struggle against the effects of the quake has fostered a revolutionary spirit among the people of tangshan. they firmly believe that, with the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, with the all-out support from the people across the country and with the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they can surely heal the wounds of earthquake in soaring

spirit and, with their own hands, rebuild tangshan into a more picturesque homeland than before, provided they persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

Heroism Shown by Hsiaochinchuang People in Anti-Quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 4, 1976)

"no hurricane can knock us down, nor can an earthquake topple us exci." declare members of the hsiaochinchuang production brigade near tientsin, north china.

on july 28, when the earth was still quaking and houses trembling in the brigade as the earthquake struck, wang tu, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, rushed to the most dangerous places. he found wang jui, deputy commander of the militia company, half buried under a heap of bricks and tiles. he rescued him with the help of another militiaman at the risk of his life. as soon as the deputy commander was out of danger, he set about rescuing other villagers. under the leadership of the party branch, all villagers in danger were brought to safety within 15 minutes, and not a single person was killed. board and lodging for all were properly arranged the same day.

wang tso-shan, secretary of the party branch who was attending a meeting at the county seat when the earthquake started, hastened home in the morning. when he met the deputy secretary, he asked, "how are the villagers?" hearing that everyone was safe, he went round to see the wounded, and then called a mass rally. calling on the commune members to unite and combat the calamity, he said: "we will meet the quake with a revolution, a big drive for production and construction, and bring still greater changes to hsiaochinchuang."

the same afternoon, a deputy secretary led the commune members in checking farm implements and drainage-and-irrigation equipment. in two days, they top-dressed 13 hectares of maize, prepared manure for wheat sowing, and repaired all the irrigation-and-drainage equipment as well as the flour mill.

on the evening of july 30, the brigade's evening political school resumed classes. all the people, men and women, old and young, attended and studied

the message of sympathy sent by the party central committee. with grateful tears in their eyes, they were determined to answer the warm concern of chairman mao and the party central committee with concrete action of conquering natural calamity. the same evening, the brigade's amateur theatrical group rehearsed a new item -- "anti-quake paper" -- which transmits the voice of the party central committee and chairman mao and praises good people and good deeds in the anti-quake and relief work.

many people in hsiaochinchuang are popular poets, who boosted the morale of the commune peasants with new poems.

contrasting the present with the past, an old poor peasant said: "in the old society, we had to flee famine after a disaster. now, with the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and with the superior socialist system, we can withstand any disaster and overcome any difficulty excl."

in the anti-quake and relief work, the commune peasants have shown the spirit of devotion to public interest and of unity and mutual aid. after the earthquake, the production teams distributed mats to peasant families for putting up temporary shelters. an old peasant woman with many members in her family received many mats. she saw that the families of some commune peasants and cadres with less people had only a few mats. so she gave several mats to them. she said: "hasn't our evening political school often reminded us to think of people all over china and of the whole world? in the face of the disastrous quake, i shouldn't think only of my own family." the militiamen and barefoot doctors of the brigade went eagerly to other brigades to help. leading members of the brigade party branch discussed with the cadres of neighbouring villages on how to offset the effects of the quake there.

Hopei People Support Tangshan-Fengnan
People's Anti-Quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 5, 1976)

inspired by the solicitude shown by chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china, the cadres and masses of people in hopei province have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right-deviationist wind and are determined to support the tangshan-fengnan people's anti-quake struggle and relief work with new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production under the leadership of party organizations at various levels.

the people of hopei province has a glorious record of battling against grave natural calamities of all kinds under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee. in 1963, the province was hit by a devastating flood and in 1966 hsingtai prefecture was struck by a strong earthquake. but the heroic people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought overcame the aftermaths of these disasters in a dauntless, heroic, militant revolutionary spirit. today, after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and now in the midst of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right-deviationist attempt, the people are in high spirits and strong morale. after the strong earthquake which occurred in the tangshan-fengnan area on july 28, the cadres and masses in the province conscientiously studied the party central committee message of sympathy and were particularly moved when recalling their past experience in the struggles against natural calamities. they said that chairman mao and the party central committee were one with the masses and chairman mao's revolutionary line was the fundamental guarantee for them to conquer all difficulties. only by putting criticism of teng hsiao-ping in the first place and taking class struggle as the key link could they win complete victory in the anti-quake relief work.

at present, the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is developing in depth in the province. people in many units have deepened their study of chairman mao's important directives and used examples in the anti-quake relief work to criticize teng hsiao-ping's crime in attempting to restore capitalism, and to criticize his revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and his shameless

lies of "the present is not as good as the past". they spoke of the invincible might of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the superiority of the socialist system and the communist spirit in which all quarters rally to the support of those in difficulty. all this, they said, helped advance revolution and work in all fields.

people in industry, transport, agriculture, finance and commerce have been persisting in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. people in many areas and departments met to pledge that they would keep to their posts and, in the spirit of "seizing the day and seizing the hour", strive for greater production achievements to make up for the losses caused by the quake.

emulating the "particularly combat-worthy" revolutionary spirit of the kailuan miners, the miners of the fengfeng, chingching, hantan and hsingtai collieries have achieved high and stable output despite high temperature and excessive rain. total coal output in the four post-quake days was 14.3 per cent above plan.

the hsuanhua iron and steel company, which depends on the kailuan mines for part of its coking coal supply, was short of a certain variety of coking coal after kailuan was hit by the quake. workers of the company pooled their wisdom and improved the proportions of the ingredients of the coking coal and charging methods to achieve a four percent increase in daily coke output than planned. this ensured the overfulfilment of pig iron output quotas.

having won a good summer harvest this year, the rural cadres and commune members of the province are taking class struggle as the key link, deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt, stepping up the movement to learn from tachai and striving for a good autumn harvest. they say: "we'll take over the tasks of the people in the afflicted areas and increase production to make up for their losses." leading cadres and commune members in shihchiachuang prefecture have overcome the difficulties caused by sustained drizzle and intensified autumn crop field management. some 131,000 hectares of cotton and 467,000 hectares of grain crop are a lush green. meetings have been held in many counties in chengteh, hengshui, hantan and paoting prefectures to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, promote the efforts to learn from tachai and win a good autumn harvest. the cadres and masses have summed up their experience and taken extra measures to increase the output of grain, cotton and other farm produce in support of the people in the quake-stricken areas in their anti-quake relief work.

leading cadres at all levels are in the forefront of the struggle, eating, living and working alongside the masses and leading them in grasping revolutior and promoting production. displaying the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit in the years of revolutionary war, many veteran cadres kept on working and directing the struggle despite illness. large numbers of young cadres have come to the fore, shouldering heavy tasks in the anti-quake struggle and relief work. they are in charge of sending large quantities of grain, foodstuffs, medicines and building materials to the stricken areas.

in many departments, responsibilities left by those who had been sent to the affected places were taken over by others. they are vigorously leading the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, people throughout the province are continuously advancing along the socialist road.

Peking Workers Win New Victories in Revolution, Production During Anti-Quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1976)

displaying dauntless heroism, workers in peking factories and mines have stuck to their work posts and won fresh victories in both revolution and production since the chinese capital was affected by the violent earthquake that struck the tangshan area on july 28.

led by the party, they have persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production and deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution.

the city's total industrial output and production of electric power, oil products, pig iron, calcium carbide, cotton polyester, and woollen fabrics and yarn in july exceeded that of the same month of last year, with considerable increases in several cases.

despite the effects of the strong quake, work has continued uninterruptedly in the iron and steel plants of the capital iron and steel company, the peking steel plant, the special steel plant, the peking general petro-chemical works, the shihchingshan

power plant, the peking heat and power plant, the muchengchien coal mine, the peking heavy electrical machinery plant and many other factories and mines. throughout the industrial and mining districts in and around the city, work has been going on briskly.

immediately after the quake, workers of the shengli chemical works formed a shock team to repair a section of the water main ruptured by the shocks. working round the clock in driving rain, they cut a ditch eight metres deep and 20 metres long and installed a new section of pipe, thus ensuring normal operation in all the workshops. last month, the works set an all-time record in the production of a kind of synthetic rubber.

a heat of steel was ready for tapping in the steel plant of the capital iron and steel company when the earthquake struck. showing great composure and steadfastness, the steel makers continued with the work of sampling and pouring the molten steel strictly according to rule and then went on to make preparations for another heat. the first shift that day turned out 38 heats of quality steel and the total number of heats for the three shifts topped the hundred mark, overfulfilling their daily targets. "we must produce more and better steel and, with our achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and aid the people of the stricken areas in their struggle against the effects of the earthquake," the steel workers said with a sense of pride.

during the anti-quake struggle, workers in peking's factories and mines have persevered in studying marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works and in criticizing teng hsiao-ping and carrying on the anti-right deviationist struggle. while studying chairman mao's important instructions, workers of the peking general petro-chemical works have cited many facts to criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. "we can do a good job in the anti-quake work only if we carry out successfully the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the anti-right deviationist struggle," they said. on the very afternoon of july 28, the day of the strong earthquake, workers in a workshop in the tungfanghung oil refinery called a meeting to criticize the revisionist fallacies spread by teng hsiao-ping on the industrial front.

leading cadres in factories and mines have taken further steps according to chairman mao's instructions on the socialist education movement. many of them have gone to workshops, brigades and groups to eat, live and work with workers, especially since the earthquake. they have criticized teng hsiao-ping and exerted themselves in the anti-quake struggle and in production alongside the workers.

Reproduced from best available copy

the earthquake was hardly over when yin chung-hua, secretary of the party committee of the shihchingshan iron and steel company, began making a round of the plants under the company. she organized the workers and cadres to check up on the equipment, take safety measures and do a better job in anti-quake work. arrangements were made to ensure the workers' well-being. all the time since the quake, she has stayed in the plants and worked with the workers and cadres.

chiang hsin-sheng, secretary of the party committee of the tungfanghung oil refinery, visited all the workshops to chat with the workers and inquire after their conditions after the quake though he has to walk with crutches owing to an injury in the war years. led by the party committee, the refinery has done a good job in criticizing teng hsiao-ping, doing anti-quake and production work and ensuring the workers' livelihood. it overfulfilled its production quota last month and the output of engine oil, diesel oil, kerosene, lubricant and other products was higher than the same 1975 period.

peking factory workers have been turning out more food, medicines and other goods required by the afflicted areas. to help these areas solve the problem of drinking water, workers and cadres of the peking heavy electrical machinery plant have pooled their efforts and worked throughout the night to make ready more than 20 water-carrying vehicles and immediately drove them to the stricken areas. the peking timber plant has rapidly made many collapsible houses and sent them to the affected areas to provide temporary shelters for local people. the peking oxygen generating plant and factories under the peking pharmaceutical company have worked overtime to produce more oxygen and medicines for the stricken areas. workers of the peking yili food factory and the peking number one food factory continued production on july 29, an off day for the two factories. since july 29 the number one food factory has added a night shift and more than doubled its output of bread.

WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Workers' Propaganda Team of Shanghai Teachers' University Stands in Van in Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Struggle against Right Deviationist Attempt

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1976)

the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team which entered the shanghai teachers' university in 1968 is guided by our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." this ended the domination of bourgeois intellectuals over the school. they participate in leadership at various levels in the university and have established working class leadership over the proletarian revolution in education there. in the sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines over the past eight years, this workers' propaganda team has countered the revisionist educational line with firm determination. this has effectively propelled the educational revolution forward. members of the workers' propaganda team have shown a clear-cut class stand and fought unswervingly at the forefront of the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they have conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions and tried their best to make clear the character, target, tasks and prospects of the socialist revolution. they have seriously summed up the experience of the struggles against the bourgeoisie inside the party and further aroused the teachers and students to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt.

teng hsiao-ping's fallacies of attacking and slandering working class leadership over the revolution in education aroused the revolutionary indignation of members of the workers' propaganda team. they said they would be guided by chairman mao's instruction: "to accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution and, in co-operation with liberation army fighters, form a revolutionary three-in-one combination with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools and colleges, who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. the workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and colleges, take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there and will always lead these institutions." team members said: "our workers' propaganda team was sent by chairman mao to lead the university's proletarian revolution in

education and to transform the university into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. but teng hsiao-ping and the capitalist-roaders in educational and scientific and technological circles uttered such nonsense as 'we can only put relative reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers.' they flagrantly opposed chairman mao's wise instruction 'we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class'. they attempted to drive the workers' propaganda team from schools and restore the domination of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the 17 years before the great cultural revolution. we'll not tolerate this."

some members of the workers' propaganda team who suffered bitterly in the old society and have a deep class hatred said with indignation: "what worker could dream of entering university before liberation? formerly we pulled rickshas to take the sons and daughters of landlords and capitalists to colleges. we often passed the gate of this university when we picked over the garbage heaps. at that time the gate of the university was not open to workers and peasants, and poor people did not dare to cast a glance into the university from the gate. now we workers have entered the university and occupied the educational position. our class has entrusted us to do this and the people put their hopes in us. teng hsiao-ping and company try to drive out the workers' propaganda team. we're resolved to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against them, beat back the offensive of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party and take firm hold of the educational front and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure."

since it entered the shanghai teachers' university, the workers' propaganda team has firmly resisted the revisionist educational line and constantly helped deepen the revolution in education. around last summer teng hsiao-ping stirred up a right deviationist attempt and fallacies in the educational circle were whipped up. many members of the workers' propaganda team thought that something was amiss and stood in sharp opposition to these fallacies. last september, two teachers and a student of the mathematics department were leaving for a national academic conference. before their departure, chen hsiu-ying, secretary of the party branch of the department and a member of the workers' propaganda team, encouraged them to testify to the great success of the cultural revolution on the basis of the progress in the educational revolution. precisely at that conference some persons attacked the criticism of "knowledge is one's private possession" as "putting pressure on people" and the criticism of "giving first place to intellectual

development" as "denying professional training" and carrying out "open-door schooling" as lowering the quality of teaching". the representatives of the university attending the conference, recalled their experience and cited the results of the educational revolution as eloquent criticism of these fallacies. when what had happened at the conference was conveyed to the mathematics department, members of the workers' propaganda team became very angry. they declared that so long as class struggle continued, they would never stop making revolutionary mass criticism. they pledged to stand up against whoever opposed criticism of the bourgeoisie no matter how high the position of his behind-the-scenes boss or however great his power. the workers' propaganda team encouraged all the teachers and students of the department to deepen their criticism of "knowledge is one's private possession" and "giving first place to intellectual development", making educational revolution advance in bigger and bigger strides.

in exercising leadership over the proletarian revolution in education, the workers' propaganda team has taken class struggle as the key link, kept to the party's basic line and carried out a deep-going revolution in various branches of the curriculum and done its utmost to cleanse them of revisionist and bourgeois influence. in order to take hold of and transform these branches, many members of the workers' propaganda team have gone to the teaching research groups to hold discussions with the teachers and guide them in drawing up teaching plans. some have audited classroom lectures. experience has shown that workers who come from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are most qualified to a voice in the proletarian revolution in education. once, when wang san-pao, deputy head of the university's educational revolution group and a member of the workers' propaganda team, saw several students of the mathematics department using a very complicated method of calculation according to a teacher's assignment to deal with a gadget on a lathe but did not arrive at a solution after trying for a long time. wang san-pao with more than 20 years of practical experience arrived at the correct solution by mental calculation in a short while. this was a vivid lesson in the materialist theory of reflection to the students and an inspiration to the teachers. meng lan-ying, a member of the workers' propaganda team who had been a child labourer before liberation, has made painstaking efforts to study english despite her little schooling so as to be better qualified in exercising leadership in the educational revolution. eventually she became a worker-teacher in 1970 and gave lectures in the university. in the course of open-door schooling she edited a textbook

of the english language in close connection with the three great revolutionary movements to help reform the teaching of english. many facts have shown that the workers fully understand how to transform schools in the image of the proletariat and are fully qualified to give good leadership to the revolution in education. teng hsiao-ping frenziedly opposed such working class leadership. this completely exposes his true features as a slave of the bourgeoisie.

in the course of struggle, the workers' propaganda team has relied on the revolutionary students, teachers and workers and carried out the educational revolution with them. its members have conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, supported the efforts of the revolutionary intellectuals to help make the proletarian revolution in education and patiently advised them on how to remould their bourgeois world outlook and fought side by side with them in the struggle.

AUTUMN CROPS

North China Province Intensifies Autumn Crop Field Management

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 4, 1976)

rural cadres and commune members throughout shansi province, north china, are intensifying autumn crop field management in an effort to win a good harvest this year. the more than 2.6 million hectares of maize, millet and sorghum are doing well. these autumn crops account for two-thirds of the province's total area of land sown to grain crops.

after this year's wheat harvest, party organizations at all levels throughout the province promptly mapped out measures to increase the output of autumn crops. multiple crop acreage was enlarged to 500,000 hectares, 50,000 hectares more than last year's. the farming system of growing three crops a year was introduced in some parts of the province.

leading cadres at various levels flocked to the rural areas to work alongside the commune members and join them in criticizing teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. leading members of some county party committees went to work by turns in the people's communes as ordinary peasants. this further stimulated the socialist enthusiasm of the masses.

a dry spell hit most parts of the province last may and june. average rainfall was less than 10 mm. in two-thirds of the counties. in addition to making full use of existing irrigation projects, the cadres and commune members in these areas organized water conservancy teams to dam underground streams, tap spring water and sink deep wells.

to date, preventive measures against insect pests and plant diseases have been adopted on more than 860,000 hectares. another 930,000 hectares have been given a top-dressing of fertilizer.

NEW CITIES AND TOWNS

New Cities, Towns Spring Up in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 4, 1976)

twenty new cities and towns have sprung up in sparsely populated desert areas in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china. some of them have a population of 150,000.

these new cities and towns are playing an increasing role in the development of socialist revolution and construction in sinkiang.

before liberation, karamai was an uninhabited desert area. now it is an important oil centre in northwest china.

santaoling, a town in eastern sinkiang, was also a desert area before liberation. since then the people of various nationalities have worked diligently and turned it into a town with the biggest strip mine in the northwest.

sinkiang's total industrial output has increased rapidly with the growth of new cities and towns. all these cities and towns have their own small power and machine-building industries, cement works and coalpits. the total industrial output of these and other towns accounts for 50 percent of the revenue of sinkiang.

these new cities and towns are the outcome of the efforts made by the people of various nationalities themselves with state aid. kuitun, capital of ili autonomous prefecture of kazakh nationality, was formerly a small posting station with a few ramshackle mud

houses surrounded by thick reeds where wild animals roamed. the pioneer builders began by baking bricks and with them erected 17 factories and many houses. then they carted in poplar and willow saplings and built up forest belts. later, office buildings, schools, shops, banks, hospitals, bookstores, clubs, cinemas, hostels were set up, one after another. thus a political, economic, cultural and communication centre of the autonomous prefecture came into being in a relatively short period.

most of these new towns and cities have been built near raw material producing areas. textile mills and sugar refineries have been established in the manass river valley, which is rich in cotton and beet root. in the ili and altai prefectures, which are noted for their fine breeds of sheep, woollen and felt mills have been built, and in karamai oil refineries.

the state has paid special attention to the customs and habits of minority nationalities in the construction of new cities and towns in this multi-national autonomous region. in the new cities there are factories and handicraft cooperatives producing the kind of hats, boots, felt goods and other commodities that the minority nationalities like.

besides highways, there are now airlines to the outlying cities and towns. in the past a bus trip from fuyun county in the altai grassland to urumchi took four days, but now it takes only two hours by air.

the new socialist cities and towns in sinkiang have close ties with the rural areas and turn out products needed by the local people in agriculture and animal husbandry. the peasants and herdsmen supply food grain, meat, milk, eggs and fresh vegetables to the urban population. urban cadres, workers and students often go to the rural areas to help with farming.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President and Lady Khama Arrive in Wuhsi from Changsha

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 4, 1976)

people in the city of wuhsi gave a warm welcome to seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, lady khama and the other distinguished botswana guests upon their arrival from changsha by special plane this morning in the company of minister of communications yeh fei.

yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, made a special trip from nanking to wuhsi to welcome the distinguished guests from botswana. also present at the airport were chairman han pen-chu of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee and over 2,000 local people

the city was bedecked with colourful bunting and slogans of welcome and the airport flew the national flags of china and botswana. as president and lady khama alighted from the plane, the welcoming crowd greeted them by beating drums and gongs, singing and dancing and slogan shouting. president khama waved repeatedly to the people in acknowledgement.

in the evening, the wuhsi city revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of president and lady khama and the other distinguished guests from botswana. toasts were drunk to the development of friendship and relations of cooperation between the people of the two countries. yeh fei and yang kuang-li were present at the banquet.

this afternoon, president and lady khama went for a boat excursion on taihu lake.

upon their departure from changsha this morning, the botswana guests were seen off at the airport by chang ping-hua, first vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, and chi shou-liang, chairman of the changsha city revolutionary committee.

Botswana President and Lady Khama Tour
East China City

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 5, 1976)

president
seretse khama, lady khama and the other distinguished guests from botswana visited two factories in the east china city of wuhsi today and were given a warm welcome by the workers there.

at the wuhsi no. 1 silk mill, the workers braved sweltering summer heat to welcome the president and lady khama at the gates, waving miniature national flags of the two countries and colourful streamers. the factory compound was bedecked with bunting and slogans of welcome.

leading members of the mill told the visitors how the workers and staff had scored successes in the socialist revolution and production by adhering to chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle.

after inspecting the entire production process, president khama said that he was deeply impressed by the expansion of the factory since its establishment. he expressed the conviction that the factory would continue advancing in the direction indicated by chairman mao.

the distinguished guests then drove to the huishan clay figurine studio for a view of the works of this branch of traditional chinese folk art. they appreciated in particular works reflecting the friendship between the chinese and botswana people and the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

the president and lady khama also toured a park and a landscape garden in the city today.

they were escorted on their visits respectively by yeh fei, chinese minister of communications, yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and han pen-chu, chairman of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Film Reception Held in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 3, 1976)

a chinese film reception was held by the ethiopian ministry of culture here this evening.

the chinese colour feature films "sparkling red star" and "from victory to victory" shown at the reception were warmly received and acclaimed by the spectators.

present on the occasion were members of the ethiopian provisional military administrative council, high-ranking officers and officials, foreign diplomatic envoys here and people of various circles.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Feature: In a Sea of Friendship -- Chinese Coaches in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Aug. 4, 1976)

chinese coaches here have cemented a profound, militant friendship with the kuwaiti sportsmen and people through helping and learning from each other in training, in daily life, and in the anti-hegemonist struggle of the sporting world.

so far some 20 chinese coaches have been invited here by four kuwaiti sports associations and five sports clubs to train kuwaitis in table tennis, tennis, athletics, gymnastics, swimming and water polo.

making progress by learning from each other

when they first came here thousands of miles away from china, the chinese coaches knew little about kuwait. with the help of the leaders of the kuwaiti sports associations and clubs as well as kuwaiti coaches and sportsmen, they soon adapted themselves to the surroundings and set to work immediately. kalim, an experienced swimmer prevented from practice by a recent injury, helped the chinese coaches in making arrangements. once, he volunteered to help train the pupils as the chinese coach was busy coaching too many swimming learners. when the chinese coach expressed thanks to him, he said it was what

ne should do and he was pleased to be of some help to his chinese friend.

the chinese coaches have been deeply touched by the diligence of the kuwaiti sportsmen and coaches. mustafa, a former player of the kuwait national volleyball team and now a coach of the suleibihat club, set a high demand of himself and persisted in practising at the age of over 30. he often discussed training programmes with the chinese coaches. he said that he is determined to make himself a good kuwaiti volleyball coach inspired with the spirit of a pathbreaker and capable of bringing out the best in kuwaiti volleyballers.

khalid khalifa, national champion in the juniors' 800-metre race, has made rapid progress through constant hard training regardless of the windy, raining or suffocatingly hot weather. he kept on training during the busy school examination period. he is believed in kuwait to be an athlete of a bright future.

abdul aziz, a 100-metre runner, is a skilled worker. he goes to work in the morning and takes part in the training programme in the afternoon. he always told his chinese coaches, "to improve our technique and win honour for the motherland, we must practise hard."

working with the vigorous kuwaiti youths, the chinese coaches never feel tired. they are resolved to contribute their bit to kuwaiti sports.

flowers of friendship blossom everywhere

"sports exchanges are bonds of friendship that bind the peoples of china and kuwait together," said a leading member of a department concerned while meeting with the chinese coaches. personages in the kuwaiti sports circles hoped that the chinese coaches would pass on china's new sportsmanship, "friendship first, competition second", to the kuwaiti players. a junior kuwaiti player sincerely told the chinese coaches that "china has become today an intimate friend in our hearts. she is no longer a mystery or a stranger of the past."

these words of ardent friendship and earnest hope are a great encouragement to the chinese coaches determined to work hard for strengthening the friendship between the chinese and kuwaiti peoples and raising the sports level in kuwait.

on the practice grounds, the chinese coaches are often found taking off their clothes and giving them to kuwaiti trainees in cold weather. when kuwaiti

trainees are tired, the chinese coaches apply massage to them. at the break of a session, coaches and sportsmen of the two countries would learn chinese and arabic from each other. now they are able to say greetings in each other's language. all this presents a moving scene.

the profound friendship shown to the chinese coaches is beyond description. one day on the tennis court, a kuwaiti trainee found his chinese coach walking with difficulty. when he learned it was due to lymphnoditis, he got some drugs that evening for the chinese coach. last march, a chinese gymnastics coach was injured in the arm when protecting a trainee in a most difficult gymnastic posture. he was immediately sent to the hospital. the next day, when he showed up again in the practice hall, the trainees all persuaded him to take a rest. one of them said, "we are brothers. your injury was like mine, it hurt me so much that i was sleepless last night." two old kuwaiti workers on the table tennis court not only pick up balls and fetch water for the coaches and trainees but clean the ground after the training. two chinese coaches gratefully held an exclusive table tennis demonstration for them. at the end of the demonstration, the two workers, deeply moved, firmly grasped the hands of the chinese coaches and said, "you are our genuine friends."

one day when several chinese coaches were waiting at a bus stop, a car suddenly stopped before them. the driver said to them, "get in, please." this kuwaiti friend drove them to their destination and left immediately without giving them his name.

two chinese coaches were out on business in a taxi. when the taxi driver learned that they had come from peking, he refused to take the fare, saying, "the payment is temporary but our friendship is everlasting."

every time the chinese go to see a doctor, they are treated in a friendly way. one day when a chinese coach thanked the doctor before leaving a hospital in kadsiya district, the doctor said, "the chinese people have always fought side by side with the arab people. they are our real friends."

when a festival or holiday comes, the hosts would try their best to help the chinese coaches enjoy sightseeing, swimming in the sea, or picnicking. sometimes they invited the chinese to their homes. in return to their hospitality, the chinese coaches treated their kuwaiti hosts to chinese dumplings. it was on the morning of a holiday. the chinese and their kuwaiti friends drove together

to the seaside. then they began to make dumplings immediately. everybody was engaged in the cooking. some kuwaiti friends learned to make dumplings from the chinese coaches. merry songs of the hosts and guests echoed through the desert and sea, and their feelings blended happily.

support each other in struggle against hegemonism

the sports circles of kuwait and china always support each other and they have forged a profound, militant friendship in the anti-hegemonic struggle.

the chinese people's struggle against the imperialist conspiracy of creating "two chinas" in international sports always enjoys widespread sympathy and support among the sports circles and people of various countries including kuwait. on the question of china's participation in the 7th asian games, kuwait and some other asian countries waged a fierce struggle against the handful of obstinate elements in international sports organizations. the asian games federation finally recognized the lawful seat of china in it and expelled the chiang clique by an overwhelming majority. the kuwaiti national football association has made continuous efforts for the expulsion of the chiang clique from and the restoration of china's seat in the international federation of association football and the asian football confederation.

during the asian games in september 1974, with the active support of kuwait and iran, the asian football confederation adopted a resolution on the restoration of the lawful rights of the football association of the people's republic of china in the confederation and suspended the membership of the chiang clique. at the conference of the international olympic committee held in lausanne, switzerland, in 1975 kuwait was one of those countries which submitted the draft resolution on expelling the chiang clique and admitting china. as an expression of its friendship and support for the chinese people, the kuwaiti handball association turned down an invitation extended by the chiang clique to participate in the "asian handball competition". on the other hand, the struggle waged by kuwait against israeli zionism in the sporting world has always won the firm support of the chinese sports circles and people. true, the kuwaiti and chinese sports circles and peoples, together with the sports circles and peoples of the third world countries, will always fight in unity and win victory together.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Cultural Delegation in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1976)

the philippine cultural delegation gave its premiere here this evening.

attending the premiere were vice-chairman wang hsiu-chen and standing committee member chang mei-chuan of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned and representatives of literary and art workers.

on hand were isabel santos and laura gorospe, chairman and co-chairman of the philippine cultural delegation.

the visiting artistes this evening performed musical and dance items rich in national flavour. they presented chinese songs "i love peking's tienanmen" and "the north wind howls" as well as the song "long live the philippine and chinese people" newly composed by the cultural delegation. the programme also included the chinese dance "delivering the grain tax". all these numbers were warmly applauded by the audience.

during the interval, vice-chairman wang hsiu-chen met and had a cordial and friendly talk with leading members of the cultural delegation and representatives of the actors and actresses.

after the performance, wang hsiu-chen went on stage to congratulate the performers on their successful evening. the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented a flower basket to the artistes.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

a 20-member tourist group organized by the carpati national tourism service of romania with ion samoila as the group leader left here for home today.

arriving in peking on july 13, the group visited peking, hangchow, shanghai, tientsin and shenyang during its stay in china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: On Entry of Soviet Aircraft Carrier into Mediterranean

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

the first soviet aircraft carrier "kiev" entered the mediterranean on july 18. this is another serious step taken by the soviet union in pursuance of its gunboat policy designed to intensify contention with the united states for marine supremacy, make trouble in the mediterranean and aggravate international situation. it has not only aggravated tension in the middle east but is threatening the security of the european countries.

the 40,000 ton aircraft carrier built by the soviet social-imperialists to step up aggression and expansion and contend with the u.s. imperialists for marine supremacy sailed into the mediterranean from the black sea for the first time for a show of force. it has 30 "yak-36" vertical take-off fighters and 25 helicopters aboard and is equipped with guns and missiles of various ranges. another soviet aircraft carrier is reported under construction. the fact that the soviet union is building aircraft carriers at an accelerated pace shows clearly that the soviet navy has been turned from a force mainly for coastal defence into a big fleet far out for aggression. the growth of the soviet navy is an important indication that reveals the soviet ambition for world hegemony.

the mediterranean takes up an extremely important place in the soviet new tsar's counter-revolutionary

global strategy as it forms a link in the marine supremacy the soviet union has attempted to establish from the black sea, through the mediterranean, the red sea, the indian ocean, and the pacific to the sea of japan. it is one of the two flanks, the south and the north, from which the soviet union is trying to encircle western europe and a place where the soviet union can cut off the "life line" by which oil from the middle east and north africa is transported to the united states and western europe. it is precisely for this reason that the new tsar regards the mediterranean as a place of must for rivalry.

for years, the soviet union has been increasing the strength of its fleet in the sea. especially since last may, it has sent there more than 20 warships including helicopter carriers, missile cruisers and landing craft with a large number of marines on board, bringing the total number of soviet ships there to more than 70, far outnumbering the warships of the u.s. sixth fleet. this military expansionist activity reached a new high on july 18 when the soviet "kiev" entered the mediterranean.

the dispatch of many more soviet warships to the mediterranean is hastened against the following political background: last march egypt closed port facilities in alexandria to the soviet navy dealing a heavy blow to the soviet hegemonists. however, not reconciled to their defeat, they are trying their utmost to seek a new foothold in the eastern mediterranean. since then, soviet government and military chieftains have barged into the middle east one after another to make trouble, sow discord and meddle in the affairs of the arab countries. recently making use of the explosive situation in lebanon, the soviet union has sent a large number of warships to the mediterranean to carry out military blackmail so as to realize its sinister aim of establishing hegemony in the middle east to the disadvantage of the united states.

in face of this frenzied soviet military expansionist action, the united states has been fiercely contending in its effort to protect its vested interests. it is sending more warships to the eastern mediterranean from the western mediterranean and the red sea. it is reported a squadron of u.s. landing craft sailed to the waters off lebanon not long ago. aboard the landing craft were 1,800 marines. in mid june, the u.s. sent more than 1,000 troops and some aircraft to the british military base in cyprus to increase its military strength in the eastern mediterranean.

the contention between the two superpowers is the source of uneasiness in the sea. this is seen

more and more clearly in recent years by the people of the littoral countries. they have expressed their indignation and declared, "the mediterranean is a sea of the mediterranean countries'", "the mediterranean should become a lake of peace" and "the soviet and u.s. fleets get out of the mediterranean excl." but the two superpowers, in utter disregard of the just demand of the people of the littoral countries, have sent more warships there and unbridledly pushed the gunboat policy, seriously threatening the peace and security of the peoples in that area. the social-imperialists are even more aggressive. yet the running amuck of the aircraft carrier "kiev" in the mediterranean has roused strong indignation among the littoral countries and is denounced by them. the greek weekly "people's road" ("laikos dromos") points out, "the fact that the soviet union has sent for the first time an aircraft carrier to the area to carry out hegemonist and expansionist conspiracies shows that it has become more aggressive." the french paper "l'humanite rouge" in an article says, "the people of the mediterranean countries must unite more than ever to demand the withdrawal of the two superpowers' fleets to make the mediterranean a sea of the mediterranean people." facts will further prove that the perverse actions of the superpowers will only serve to expose their aggressor features and educate the people of the mediterranean countries by an negative example. the people of the mediterranean countries will unite and make every effort to expel the soviet and u.s. fleets.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: New Tsars in Old Tsars' Family Tree

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

the "people's daily" in a commentary today denounces the soviet social-imperialists for inheriting the old tsars' mantle of contending for maritime hegemony. excerpts from the commentary entitled "the new tsars in old tsars' family tree" follow:

on the occasion of the soviet navy day this year, the soviet revisionists' naval chieftains undisguisedly claimed to be the successors to the old tsars' cause of maritime hegemony. they described the old tsars' history of carrying out maritime expansion and seizing sea passages as "chronicles of meritorious deeds" written in "glittering letters" and as a "most precious legacy". they shamelessly declared that this was a "family record of heroism".

as is well known, tsarist russia was one of the most aggressive nations and the old tsars' history of 300-odd years was one of frequent aggression and expansion abroad. taking maritime expansion for example, the old tsars resorted to all kinds of schemes and intrigues and provoked one aggressive war after another in the hope of turning russia from an inland nation into a powerful empire spanning europe and asia with a vast domain and sea passages.

therefore, the old tsars' "family record" was one of expansionism pure and simple.

the soviet revisionist new tsars today talk volubly of the old tsars' "family record", "meritorious deeds" and "tradition" of maritime expansion for the purpose of frantically carrying out maritime expansion, further increasing the soviet naval might and seizing maritime hegemony. soviet naval chieftains openly said that the soviet union "has the right" to possess a "powerful" and "strategic" navy, "enjoy" the "freedom" of navigation in all the oceans the world over and become a "powerful maritime power", thereby "adding lustre to the glorious fighting tradition of their predecessors". the meaning of these remarks is as clear as can be.

ironically, since world public opinion has laid bare the fact that the new tsars are stepping into the shoes of the old tsars, the soviet propaganda machine has to profess now and then that "there is a difference in principle" between the foreign policy of the present soviet rulers and that of the old tsars and describe the public exposure as unnecessarily "bringing

up records of history". this is an attempt to pull the wool over the people's eyes. but one cannot help asking the soviet revisionist gentlemen: since you have sworn to inherit the old tsars' "family record of heroism", and declared to be the authentic posterity of the old tsars, how can there be any "difference in principle" to speak of? since you have tirelessly trumpeted the so-called "exploits" of the old tsars like the exploits of your own family and inherit their aggressiveness openly and proudly, where after all can you find the "difference in principle"?

during the period of socialism under the leadership of lenin and stalin, the soviet navy was a revolutionary force under the command of the bolshevik party which had played an important role in smashing the revolt of the whiteguards, in defeating the fascist aggressors and in defending the socialist soviet union. after the usurpation of the party and state leadership and the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union by khrushchov and brezhnev, the soviet navy and other armed forces have degenerated into a tool of soviet aggression and expansion abroad. in celebrating the soviet navy day, the soviet navy chieftains openly declared their intention to inherit the old tsars' "family record" of maritime expansion. it is nothing but another self-exposure of the soviet revisionists about their ambition for sea hegemony in the world.

Soviet Hegemonists' "Superb" Performance at Olympic Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists' foul practice at the 21st olympic games is castigated by the "people's daily" in a signed article today entitled "'superb' performance of the hegemonists", excerpts from the article follow:

the soviet social-imperialists are notorious for their cheating, trouble-making and arrogance in international sports and are scorned by the people the world over. people often taunt the soviet revisionists for their "sportsmanship" in international contests.

the performance of the soviet revisionists at the recently-concluded olympic games is even more "spectacular". soon after the start of the games, boris onishchenko of the soviet union set a shocking

"record" in the fencing event of the modern pentathlon. with the help of an electronic device hidden in the handle of his epee, he could flash the signal of a hit without actually touching his opponent by pressing a button with his little finger, thereby having "remote control" of the scoreboard. that was how onishchenko had defeated one opponent after another with the help of this "sophisticated weapon". unfortunately, before he won the gold medal, the handle of his epee was dismantled. the soviet fencer was caught red-handed in cheating before the public. turning into an "actor" all of a sudden, the soviet fencer said: "this is not my epee. i borrowed it from somebody else excl." the performance of the soviet revisionists is "marvellous" indeed.

cheat, fail and cheat again. this is really the height of shamelessness on the part of the soviet revisionists. in the horizontal bar finals, the soviet head judge boris chakhlin tried to lower publicly the score of a japanese gymnast from 9.9 to 9.8 points and raise that of a soviet gymnast from 9.6 to 9.65 points. this brazen despicable practice was immediately found out and boycotted. in a springboard diving contest, the soviet revisionists created another scandal at the olympic games by "trading marks" with another team. furthermore, they refused to take part in the water polo matches because they knew that they had no hope of winning the gold medal. of course, this inglorious practice was condemned.

all these foul acts of the soviet revisionists at the olympic games are a glaring exposure of their social-imperialist nature. launching aggression and expansion and lording it over everywhere, they naturally behaved pugnaciously and assumed the air of a sports overlord in the olympic games. with their science and technology geared to aggression and expansion and to spying, they collected political, military and economic information from other countries by every possible way. naturally, they also made use of science and technology to serve them in sports, and created the scandal of concealing an electronic device in the handle of an epee. trading marks in sports contests is quite customary to them who have extended the capitalist principle of commodity exchange to the political and economic fields and restored capitalism in an all-round way. they will do everything despicable in sports contests just as they have done in the political, military and diplomatic fields. onishchenko's "superb" performance is the inevitable result of the all-round capitalist restoration and the pushing of social-imperialism and hegemonism by the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

Munich Approach Leads Nowhere -- Commentary
by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1976)

the helsinki conference on european security is, in one sense, a trap set by the soviet union, and in another, a product of the munich trend in the united states and europe. events in the past year have not only exploded moscow's "detente" myth, but also made it clear that the approach of munich will lead nowhere.

when the final act of the helsinki conference was signed a year ago, brezhnev toasted and shouted hurrays for it. he feverishly chanted his song of praise to "detente". but even then, many in western europe already began to compare the helsinki affair to the munich conference of 1938. the view has since gained growing approval among the public.

the munich trend in the 1970's is not a casual occurrence. in its frenzied preparations for war, soviet social-imperialism, backed with its steady military buildup, has been engaged in penetration and expansion everywhere, ambitiously seeking a redivision of the world, whereas u.s. imperialism, markedly weakened in its wars of aggression after the second world war, is finding itself on the defensive in the scramble for hegemony with the soviet union. in these circumstances, some of those in power seek soviet "restraint" by means of appeasement, so as to preserve their own interests at the expense of others.

but this is only wishful thinking. the munich approach has brought europe no security but endless worries. public opinion in the west has drawn the conclusion that the policy of appeasement has never succeeded in the past.

some people thought that soviet assurances for a secure and stable western europe could be gained by recognizing soviet hegemony in eastern europe. but this has proved to be another illusion, for before the ink dried on the helsinki document, the soviet union began to reach out its talons to portugal, to the "soft underbelly" of southern europe, and to angola, a strategic passage and oil route vital to western europe.

in the past year too, the moscow bigwigs have tried to make use of the revisionist parties of western europe as their cat's paw. brezhnev has already made it unmistakably clear that it must be an "illusion" to think that for the sake of "detente" the soviet

union would re-orientate itself in the way of interpreting and solving questions along its own lines.

when the helsinki document was signed, some people comforted themselves with the thought that a document is better than none and that it could restrain the soviet union from committing aggression. indeed, moscow has called the ten principles listed in the document governing international relations as the ten commandments. but facts have shown that no such articles as "non-intervention in internal affairs" and "refraining from the use of force or the threat of force" have ever had any binding force on the soviet union in its acts of expansion. after the helsinki conference, the soviet union has increased its intrusions into the airspace and territorial waters of the european countries, increased its military exercises and those of the warsaw pact armed forces in and around continental europe, increased its military buildup in europe... two months after the conference, it went back on its words and eagerly concluded a new treaty with east germany, stressing the "inviolability of the frontiers" between the two germanys. in the eyes of moscow, the provisions of the document hold good only when they serve soviet aims, but become null and void when they do not. this is also a law governing all aggressors and expansionists.

another wishful thinking of the followers of appeasement is to "tightly bind the soviet union in a network of economic, technical and cultural links" through "cooperation" in these fields so as to soften it into a "moderate" country. but the fact is, as pointed out by some europeans, that taking advantage of the slogan of "economic cooperation", the soviet union tries to lull and split the western countries politically while economically acquiring tens of millions of tons of imported grain and tens of billions of dollars of low-interest loans as well as technology and equipment for several hundred projects. this helped it cope with the economic difficulties at home and enabled it to further speed up its arms expansion and war preparations. m. woerner, defence spokesman of the west german opposition, pointed out that it is simply a suicidal act for the west to render technological and financial help to the soviet union and the warsaw pact so that they can step up their arms build-up. the london "daily mail" also said, "it is time that we in the west stopped practising policies of economic appeasement towards the soviet union."

"it is not worth-while to fight a total war for europe," argue some "new isolationists". by the same argument that britain should not risk war with hitler over sudetenland, chamberlain connived at

hitler's invasion of czechoslovakia. but in pursuing such a self-seeking munich policy, he had lifted a rock only to drop it on his own feet. connivance only whets the appetite of the aggressor and hastens the outbreak of war.

over the past year since the european security conference, the vicious nature of social-imperialism has been completely exposed and the danger of the policy of appeasement has been recognized with growing clarity by many. the voice against connivance and appeasement has become stronger. british conservative m. p. sir frederic bennett pointed out recently at the western european union assembly: "the detente, as it is carried out now in the west, seems to have, in many respects, the same consequences as appeasement in the era of the munich agreements." he stressed that the west should not be "unmindful of the disastrous effects of misreading the hitlerite reality in the 30's". british admiral peter hill-norton said: "experiences in history themselves prove that it is impossible to avoid an aggression by appeasement, by evasion or by the acceptance of the validity of declarations with good intention which have a face value only." many u.s. personages also pointed out repeatedly the danger of the policy of appeasement toward soviet expansion. some west europeans said that at present the soviet union looks powerful, but in fact is not "a colossus". western europe can grasp its own destiny by casting away illusions and strengthening its defence and unity. the london "daily mail" said, "it is not too late to do something about them (soviet military build-up and its threat) if western leaders can be persuaded to act". the west german paper "bayern kurier" said that "if the west dispels its fear and believes in its own strength," the soviet threat and attack can be frustrated.

historical lessons, the very real danger and the deeds of the new tsars all show that the munich approach will lead nowhere.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Soviet Revisionists' Prowling Spies in Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1976)

the unbridled activities of soviet spies in europe are denounced by the "people's daily" today in a signed article entitled "soviet revisionists' prowling spies". following are excerpts from the article:

the kremlin bosses are doing everything possible to threaten and sabotage european security and the independence of the european nations while paying lip-service to so-called european "security", "detente" and "cooperation". in addition to their military expansion in europe, the soviet revisionists' unbridled spying activities in that continent is further salient evidence.

the sending of spies has always been an important means of the soviet social-imperialists in carrying out expansion and infiltration and in its quest for hegemony in europe. to date, their spying activities are being carried out in the land, sea and air in europe.

a big number of soviet spy ships are operating frenziedly off the coasts of various european nations. hundreds of soviet spy satellites are collecting information. furthermore, many soviet planes are making periodical espionage flights over western europe.

especially noteworthy is that the soviet revisionists have sent large numbers of "kgb" agents to various west european countries and established a vast spy network there. yakov, a defected "kgb" agent now living in the west, revealed that there are many "kgb" agents in west germany. in the netherlands, "the number of 'kgb' spies nearly doubled in the past three years." the italian press revealed that a large number of "kgb" spies and intelligence agents in italy are frenziedly stealing and gathering information about italy and nato. as pointed out by a french newspaper, 'the soviet union tops the world in espionage activities.

the experience of the first and second world wars shows that the imperialists' espionage activities in times of peace are usually a preparation for armed aggression and aimed at launching a war. on the eve of hitler's aggression in europe, the agents of fascist germany and its fifth column were active all over europe. today, the soviet revisionist renegade clique is more frenzied than hitler.

the western press has disclosed that soviet espionage organs had worked out a secret plan to "destroy all key installations of the west european countries at the outset of war". a british journal pointed out that under the cover of the smokescreen of "detente", "kgb" has been swiftly expanding its appearance and activities. this "invisible" existence is a "more direct menace than that of the war machine", its added.

the frenzied activities of soviet spies are the outcome of the soviet policy of expansion. they have enabled more and more people in europe to see through the hypocrisy and shamelessness of the "gentlemen" paying lip-service to "security", "detente" and "cooperation".

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent:
Malicious "Friendship"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1976)

recently leaders of the sudan have in their speeches exposed a superpower's share in the abortive conspiracy to overthrow the sudanese government by armed force and denounced its ambitions for aggression and expansion. flying into a rage with shame, the new tsars at the kremlin hastily ordered tass to hurl wanton curses at the sudan and launch savage attacks on it. they declared that the exposure made by the sudanese leaders was "cheap anti-soviet concoctions", "fabrications about the soviet policy" and not conducive to the strengthening of soviet-arab "friendship". their tantrum shows that what the sudanese leaders said is true and has touched the new tsars on a tender spot.

the soviet union cannot deny the facts brought to light by the sudan: the conspirators carried with them such modern soviet weapons as anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft guns and they had been trained to use different kinds of modern soviet weapons; the arrested ringleaders of the conspiracy confessed that if the conspiracy had succeeded, their puppet regime would have gained "immediate recognition from a big power"....

it is only natural that the sudanese government made the truth known to the whole world. but this action of the sudan's has been described by the soviet union as not conducive to "friendship" excl. what its logic is? excl. when soviet social-imperialism -

put its butcher's knife at the throat of the sudanese people, mustn't they resist and expose it but wait for death to show their "friendship" with it? according to the logic of the new tsars, the evil deeds done by the soviet union in the past years against the legitimate sudanese regime should be counted as "friendship" while the soviet open support for the notorious "july 19" military coup d'etat five years ago should be regarded as a "friendly action" excl. the stark facts in the sudan incident have shown that the honeyed words of the soviet revisionists about "friendship" are nothing but a mere synonym of infiltration into, subversion and aggression against the third world countries. whoever accepts this "friendship" will lose his sovereignty and independence.

it is the old trick of the soviet social-imperialists to hatch conspiracies under the disguise of "friendship" but forbid others to expose them when the conspiracies are frustrated; if others dare to expose them, the soviet social-imperialists would accuse them of undermining "friendship". the soviet union acted the same way in egypt. in may 1971, egypt smashed a plot to subvert its regime cooked up by soviet revisionism. then, the soviet revisionists, by hooking, imposed on egypt a "treaty of friendship and cooperation". under the signboard of "friendship" and "cooperation" they carried out unbridled infiltration, intervention, aggression, plunder and subversion in egypt. acting in a way as if it were the lord and guardian of egypt, the soviet union attempted to turn the country into a bridgehead in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in the middle east. beside themselves with joy, the new tsars boasted that the "friendship" between the soviet union and egypt was an "example" of the soviet "friendship" with the arab countries. they were prepared to introduce this "example" to the whole arab world. however, the egyptian people who had suffered a lot from soviet oppression and exploitation have gradually come to see clearly the hegemonist features of the soviet union. last march, defying brutality, egypt determinedly abrogated the deceiving egyptian-soviet treaty, and thus exposed the "friendship" of the soviet revisionists for what it was. greatly enraged by this just action of egypt, the soviet union cranked up its propaganda machines, alleging that the abrogation by egypt of the treaty was an "unfriendly move toward the u.s.s.r." but the heroic egyptian people were not to be cowed by the curses.

"a fall into the pit, a gain in your wit." after the sudanese people and armed forces smashed the armed subversive conspiracy, the leaders of the sudan and egypt met to discuss joint plans against foreign subversive conspiracies and a joint defence agreement

was signed between the two countries. the joint efforts made to resist superpower subversion and expansion have won the support and praise of other arab countries. facts show that the soviet union, a superpower, is nothing to be feared. the third world countries can certainly frustrate all the plots hatched by soviet social-imperialism so long as they strengthen unity and in dealing with the soviet union heighten their vigilance, do not believe its honeyed words or yield to its bluff and blackmail.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Railway Workers' Football Team Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 4, 1976)

the railway workers' football team of the socialist republic of viet nam led by nguyen nhat que and with ngo quoc nghia as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left nanning for home by air yesterday.

the team arrived in nanning on july 31 after visiting peking, sian, shanghai, changsha and kwangchow. the vietnamese friends were given a warm welcome at a reception hosted by the physical culture and sports committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region on the evening of july 31.

on august 2, the visitors played a friendly match with the kwangsi football team. their good performance and sportsmanship drew warm applause from the spectators.

ARMY DAY RECEPTIONS

Chinese Army Day Celebrated at Receptions
Given by Chinese Diplomats Abroad

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

the 49th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was warmly celebrated from july 29 to august 2 at receptions or film receptions given by chinese ambassadors or military attaches of the chinese embassies in afghanistan, albania, algeria, argentina, austria, bangladesh, britain, bulgaria, burma, burundi, canada, congo, cuba, czechoslovakia, denmark, egypt, france, guinea-bissau, the german democratic republic, the federal republic of germany, greece, hungary, india, iran, iraq, italy, japan, democratic kampuchea, korea, laos, mali, mexico, mozambique, nepal, pakistan, peru, poland, romania, rwanda, senegal, sudan, sweden, switzerland, syria, tanzania, turkey, upper volta, the soviet union, viet nam, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the yemen arab republic, yugoslavia, zaire etc.

leaders, government ministers, ranking officers and officials and personages from various circles friendly to china in these countries were present at the receptions.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS ON CHINESE EARTHQUAKES

Foreign Press Acclaims Chinese People's
Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit in
Anti-Quake Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1976)

some foreign newspapers and press agencies have acclaimed the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people who faced with composure and fortitude the recent natural calamity resulting from the strong earthquake in the tangshan-fengnan area. they praise the broad masses of the chinese people who, under the leadership of the communist party of china, are waging a determined struggle against the natural calamity in the spirit of self-reliance, unity and mutual assistance and in an organized and orderly manner. some papers attribute this to the superiority of the socialist system and the brilliant leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china.

the pakistan paper "morning news" said in an editorial on july 31 that at the moment of grief, discipline and order instilled into the lives of the people of china by its great leaders are coming to its assistance magnificently. there is no disorder and chaos. instead, anti-quake and relief measures are being carried out in an organized manner. and the people of china have come to the assistance of their stricken brethren admirably. this is a great tribute to the chinese system and its great leaders.

another pakistan paper, "dawn", wrote on the same day that the way in which the chinese people have faced up to disaster so far is an epoch-making event by itself. there has been no trace of panic anywhere and the people have acted with great discipline -- carrying on with their jobs, even though shaken by continuing tremors. the fortitude, discipline and spirit of self-reliance which the chinese people have displayed will stand them in good stead in their heroic struggle to combat the consequences of a major natural disaster.

the pakistan "new times" said editorially on august 1 that the earthquake that has struck china is one of the biggest in recent history. in this grim hour of trial, the brave people of china have displayed super-human fortitude. the world has witnessed not only that, but is also wonder-struck by the discipline that the chinese have evinced.

the "pakistan times" in an editorial on july 30 said that like individuals, nations too are best tested in adversity. the chinese have proved their fibre even in high tragedy. an extremely proud and self-reliant people, they will no doubt take this too in their giant stride. they will soon clear up the debris and raise new monuments of hope and progress.

the tanzanian paper "daily news" editorially said yesterday that "the great chinese people have borne their plight with dignity and revolutionary determination unequalled anywhere in the world." it continued, "as we transmit our heartfelt sympathies to the great chinese people battling against the effects of the earthquake, we must draw valuable lessons from the way they are handling the situation." "their terrible experience has had educative influence over other peoples of the world," it said.

fadalalla mohamed, deputy editor-in-chief of the sudanese paper "al sahafa" who had visited china recently, in an article published in the paper on august 2 said: my heart is with the great chinese people who are now resisting a grave natural calamity. he wrote, "my faith in them deprives me of any reason for grief. i know, i am sure, that they will defeat the calamity.

they will set a new example of conquering nature by self-reliance depending on their own forces." "the reason why china is always capable of creating miracles lies in her people, lies in her people's determination. the determination of the chinese people will surely win victory again in the current struggle against the natural calamity."

the "ethiopian herald" in an editorial on august 1 said, "superb discipline and organization of the chinese people to contain such bolts from the blue are to be commended." "their unexcelled discipline will definitely see them weather off the storm."

dwelling on china's anti-quake work, the french paper "l'aurore" in an article on the july 31-august 1 issue noted, "this, first of all, is an example for the world. all the astounded observers on the spot can measure the efficacy of the chinese. not a moment of panic." "in peking and tientsin," the article said, "in less than two hours, more than ten million citizens evacuated in perfect order from their lodgings menaced by collapse in case of new shocks... with supply and sanitary conditions assured."

it added, "there is not a shade of anguish. the work is carried out in impressive silence .... the organizational work is rigorous and with hallucinatory effect." "which prefect of france does not honour such a project of relief organization, such a total mobilization of all the means of relief and all the collective and individual initiatives -- with each one to his post and not preoccupied by the risks of secondary shocks -- as a sort of miracle in the distress?" it queried. "the secret of the chinese lies in the fact that they expect the worst and are prepared for the worst," it stressed.

an ansa dispatch of august 2 said, "in peking, foreigners have been impressed by the capacity of the chinese people -- the authorities as well as the population -- in coping with the sudden catastrophe."

afp reported from hong kong on august 1 that "foreign diplomats who arrived here today from peking said unanimously that people in the chinese capital maintained their calm after last wednesday's earthquake and everything was 'very orderly'." "relief and welfare work was 'extremely well organized' in peking," it added.

upi reported on august 2 that a british citizen who had just withdrawn from peking said, "i think no nation could handle this as well as the chinese because they have mass discipline."

the west german paper "die welt" carried a dispatch on july 30 saying that in the anti-quake struggle, "the system has been functioning."

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

CMP X761231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680